SATURDAY NIGHT

THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND
by Cyril Dunn

HOW OTTAWA FIGURES YOUR TAXES

STORY OF A CANADIAN SAFECRACKER
by Robert Willett

MARCH 15, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 23

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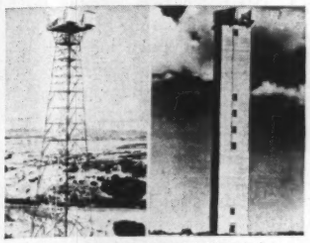

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Prognostications of seven hockey experts are combined to present SATURDAY NIGHT's hockey all-stars for the 1951-52 season. SN's list, representing the combined opinions of the six NHL team captains and Foster Hewitt, precedes any other . . . Indonesia is "an infant nation learning to walk", says HERBERT STEINHOUSE, Canadian journalist just returned from that country . . . Eastern and western Canadian girls have different ideas on fashions, which has led to the growth of a full-fledged fashion industry in British Columbia, shown in next week's picture story . . . Canadian flyers in Britain are flying top-notch aircraft from a well-run station, says Assistant Editor K. G. ROBERTS, who made a special trip to Britain for story and pictures . . . The Composers League, devoted to encouragement of Canadian music, is struggling to give our musicians more recognition, says WILLIAM KREHM.

COVER: ELIZABETH II now becomes one of the exceedingly small group of women who have reigned as sovereign Queens of England. There were among them weak and ineffectual women, but the number of those who reigned with distinction or . . . as in the case of the Queen who has taken her place in the history books as Elizabeth I . . . with brilliance, is indeed comparatively large. No British Queen has come to the throne as well prepared for her inheritance as Elizabeth II; few have donned the Crown at a more parlous time in the long history of England. Whatever her unique and lonely position requires of her in the future, we may be sure the Queen will play her part with distinction. See Page 11.— *Photo by Baron.*

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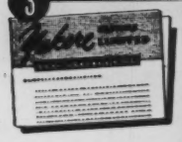

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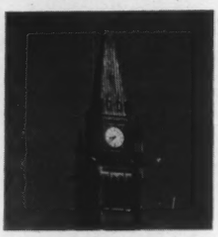

PEARSON'S DILEMMA AT LISBON

by Michael Barkway

WE CAME quite near to losing our Secretary of State for External Affairs to NATO. The job of Secretary-General, as defined by the NATO Council at Lisbon, was one that couldn't fail to be attractive to Lester Pearson. It entailed a seat on the new permanent council, a very large voice in NATO affairs, and direct access to all member governments. The permanent NATO set-up, as now to be developed in Paris, follows very closely the ideas that Pearson has always had about the gradual development of an Atlantic Community: he must have had some inclination, and some promptings of conscience, to take on the job of running it. Some people in other governments still feel that nobody else will be able to do quite the job that Pearson could have done.

But he and Prime Minister St. Laurent have been over the question very thoroughly; and Pearson has clearly decided that his duty lies here. The story that officials whisper is that it would have been embarrassing and confusing for the Canadian Government to have had its ex-minister of foreign affairs in this job. The same argument applies to every other foreign minister who has been under consideration, and there must be more to it than this.

The real reason for Pearson's staying is more probably—though he'd be the last to say it—that he is as nearly indispensable as any minister in this Cabinet. There's testimony to this in the anxiety felt here during those few days when the Lisbon reports said Pearson would take the job. Apart from the Prime Minister himself, there just is nobody who could begin to replace Pearson's breadth of vision, understanding and experience in international affairs. Without him the Cabinet would be like a bunch of amateurs—though some of them don't like to think so.

The origin of the Lisbon reports is still obscure. Probably most of them came from British sources—the British being the most keen to get him—and from mere conference gossip. Pearson did not discuss taking the job with any newspaperman from any country.

Eden's Tenacity

THE whole business of choosing a secretary-general would have been easier if the British had realized earlier on that they were not going to succeed in getting NATO established in London. Since Eden clung to this idea until three o'clock one morning in the closing stages of the conference, he was not thinking of a British Secretary-General. With Paris as headquarters a Briton immediately became desirable; but no one was prepared. Sir Oliver Franks, who had always been Pearson's pick for the job, had no warning at all until he got Pearson's phone call from Lisbon; and the future pattern of his life back in university circles had by that time been too firmly settled.

Claxton as Chairman

WHILE Pearson chaired the full council, Defence Minister Brooke Claxton had a tough job chairing the committee of defence ministers which had to deal with infrastructure. He may not have made friends, but he certainly influenced people.

The problem was to split up the cost (some $450 million) of a chain of airfields stretching from Norway to Italy. None of the fields will be for Canadian use. It took six months to settle the division of the previous "slice" of infrastructure, which amounted to about half that amount. This time it was settled in six days, thanks very largely to Claxton's toughness. Whatever he lacked in tact he made up in firmness. While ministers sat and glared at each other, Claxton refused to take "no" for an answer. He kept the ministers sitting there; he called inconvenient Sunday meetings; he drove them to an agreement.

It was doubly tough because the Three Wise Men's exercise had been completed. Every country had settled its defence budget on more or less satisfactory lines; and none of them —except Canada—had made any provision for infrastructure in their budgets. Our Government had, and it will almost cover this year's part of the $20 million odd which we have to put up in the next two years. So the total defence budget still stands at the figure Abbott put up to the Three Wise Men in early December: a little over $2 billion.

The optimists say that this agreement about paying for airfields, though it was a relatively small part of the Lisbon meeting, was the clearest demonstration of how far the sense of common responsibility has already developed in the embryo Atlantic Community. The immediate future now rests with the French National Assembly, the German Bundestag, and the American Congress. It's difficult to be too optimistic about any one of the three.

Cabinet Takes Limelight

THAT obscure body, the Cabinet, never makes a collective public appearance except at the installation of a Governor-General. At Mr. Massey's installation it was the most pro-

minent group in the Senate Chamber. The ministers sat around a large table in front of the Throne. Mr. Massey stood at the head of the table to take the oaths, and the register was signed on one end of the table. The Cabinet ministers sat in order of precedence, St. Laurent at the top on the right and C. D. Howe on the top at the left.

This unique public appearance of the Cabinet is defended on the ground that it comprises the Governor's constitutional advisers. The Letters Patent require only that he take the oath in the presence of a Justice of the Supreme Court and of "members of the Privy Council." Privy Councillors not of the Cabinet are invited to the ceremony, but not to the Cabinet table.

Rigorous students of the constitution object to the public parade of the Cabinet, to the exclusion of all other Privy Councillors, on the ground that it violates Winston Churchill's precept that the genius of the British monarchy is to separate pomp from power; others on the ground that, in parliamentary terms, a minister is no different in status from any other member of the House of Commons. There is no precedent from outside Canada for the Cabinet's place in the forefront of the ceremony; but it goes back here to the earliest days since Confederation.

It probably originates in the old custom of swearing-in the Governor-General at the port of landing—Quebec or Halifax. Right up till the Second War this was the custom, and the Cabinet always went down by special train to pay its respects to the new Governor and supply the required quorum of Privy Councillors to witness his installation.

A picture hanging in Government House here shows the installation of the Marquis of Lorne, fourth Governor-General, at Halifax in 1878. The placing is just the same as it was at the installation of Vincent Massey, the eighteenth.

PM's Role

AT THE formal opening of Parliament ministers have no preferred position. They stand with the others at the bar of the Senate to hear the Speech from the Throne. Only Mr. Speaker stands out as their leader and representative.

The exception is the Prime Minister. It has become the custom here for the Prime Minister to accompany the Governor-General and to sit on his right while he reads the speech, the Government leader in the Senate sitting on his left. It is very debatable whether the Prime Minister should get into the limelight for this act. As the author of the Speech it has been suggested that he should let the actor read his lines and stay himself in the wings. If he wants applause after the curtain he can get it in the Commons.

No one suspects St. Laurent of trying to get into the limelight, but his predecessor was not above suspicion in this respect. At Westminster the Prime Minister follows the Speaker of the Commons to the bar of the Lords and hears the Speech from the Throne from there, like all the other members of the Commons House.

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The "Review" comments briefly on Canadian economic prospects for 1952, and notes the trends in bond and share prices in the opening months of the year.

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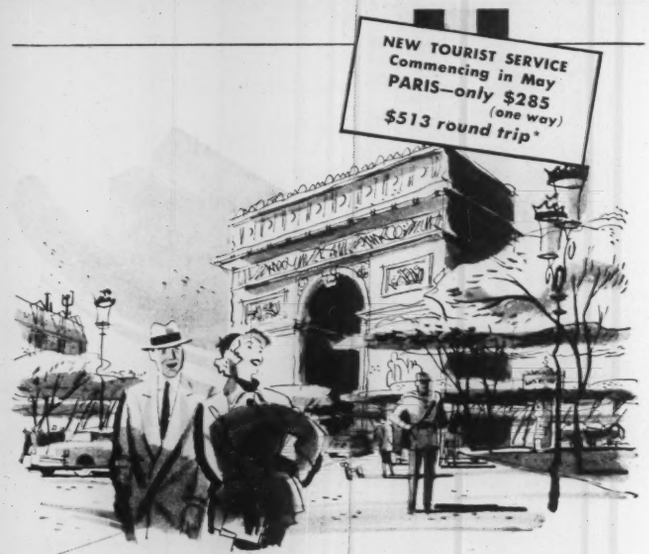

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E. M. FORSTER ON SOCIETY

COST OF STATE INTERFERENCE

by B. K. Sandwell

THIS columnist is prepared to maintain that Mr. E. M. Forster has never, at any rate since he was 21, set down for the compositor any single sentence which was not full of the interest that comes with the revelation of a fine mind. He thinks interestingly, and he cannot help thinking interestingly. He is the typical civilized, free, educated man of the age before the cataclysm. He is what he himself calls Gibbon—"a landmark and a signpost", and history will not pass that signpost again; the Forster age is already behind us. We are already in the age in which, as he tells us, "society and the state will be the same thing." And that society will never turn out a Forster. (It may of course turn out something better, and perhaps it is some small comfort to reflect that it will also never turn out a Marx—only more and more Stalins.)

"Society used to be much more diffuse. The government was there, making laws and wars, but it could not interfere so much with the individual; it had not the means. When I was a boy, there was no wireless, no motor-cars; at an earlier date there were no telegrams, no railways; earlier still, no posts. You cannot interfere with people unless you can communicate with them easily."

Society, in its other capacity as the state, is interfering much more with us than in the days of Mr. Forster's youth, and will interfere more and more. And the more it interferes, the less will there be Forsters. For the state never produced an artist by interfering. There have been times when it produced them by supporting them, by offering them prizes, by granting them an honorable livelihood, but not by interfering with them, because the artist who allows himself to be interfered with is already ceasing to be an artist.

This columnist is quite frankly reviewing "Two Cheers for Democracy" without having read more than a third of the contents. He claims the same right to do so as to pass an opinion on a bottle of wine without having finished it. The book is not a unit. It is 70 short articles assembled together, which originally appeared quite separately; and we have no intention of glutting ourselves on the whole 70 at one time. On the other hand it would be unfair to the publisher to make him wait for his notice until we have read everything in it, which may not be for three months. We have lunched on "Culture and Freedom" and "Anonymity" and "The Tercentenary of the Areopagitica", and we are not a whit the less pleased with lunch because we are saving "Virginia Woolf" (originally a Rede Lecture in the Senate House at Cambridge) for supper, when we shall not have to bother about reviewing.

MR. FORSTER is much too wise to be deluded into thinking that Communism is responsible for all the ills of our age, and he recommends Christopher Cauldwell's "Studies in a Dying Culture"—which I am delighted thus to bring to the attention of the *Canadian Tribune*—as an excellent criticism of the period "from a Communist standpoint". In a charming essay he deals with the admittedly "great" books with which he is not in sympathy, and they include Carlyle, St. Augustine, Swift and Macchiavelli. "I want to be strong, but not with the strength of Carlyle's dictator heroes, who foreshadow Hitler. I prefer the strength of Antigone." It is an honorable preference.

Henry Salt was an extraordinary man, and so was Stephen Winsten, who writes "Salt and His Circle" (Ryerson, $4), and both of them were intimate with that other extraordinary man, G. B. S. Havelock Ellis wanders in and out of the story, discussing sex in the abstract, which is a good subject, and sex in the personal lives of his friends, which seems a little intrusive. The book includes an unpublished essay by Salt on Shaw with Shaw's own amendments, a tech-

—Norris in the Vancouver Sun

"Sorry, Mrs. Murphy—George was reading about the basement suite controversy and hit the ceiling . . ."

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nique which has lost its novelty.

William Hubben is justified in bringing together Kierkegaard, Dostoievsky, Nietzsche and Kafka in "Four Prophets of Our Destiny" (Macmillan, $3.35) on the ground that all four were, and knew that they were, "end products of a dying civilization and the clairvoyant prophets of coming chaos." They differ greatly, however, in the nature of what they prophesy, and most thoughtful people today belong to the following of one, or not more than two, of the four and hate the others. This book is an intelligent analysis of the crisis of our time.

EDITORS REPORT

Our Writers Abroad

SATURDAY NIGHT'S ever-increasing coverage of the world outside Canada is provided by a selected group of correspondents, some of them Canadians resident abroad, others with the London *Observer* Foreign News Service (OFNS).

Among the Canadians first place must be conceded to P. O'D., with his always human and often whimsical *London Letter*. Peter Donovan has reached the stage of an institution. Montreal-born, he found his first newspaper job in Kansas, came to SATURDAY NIGHT as Literary Editor before the First World War, and after it went on to Beaverbrook's *Daily Express*. After a prosperous spell with Anglo-Persian Oil he retired to Rye, Sussex.

Among our *Observer* correspondents, most interest will perhaps attach to Alastair Buchan, as the third son of former Governor-General, Lord Tweedsmuir. In 1939 he joined the XIV Canadian Hussars and served throughout the war. After it was over, there was a spell with an export firm and an advertising agency; in 1948 he went to *The Economist*. He accepted the *Observer's* Washington post last summer. He is married to Hope Gilmour of Ottawa.

Edward Crankshaw is bound to excite special interest; if only because he deals with Soviet affairs. He is a specialist in his subject (for OFNS) and speaks fluent Russian. After some years living in Central Europe and free-lancing in London, he went to Moscow during the war with the British Military Mission.

A name we are proud to have in the magazine is that of Philip Toynbee, son of the famous British historian, even though—Senator McCarthy take note!—he was once a member of the Communist Party. He was also at the same time President of the Oxford Union; and he broke with Communism when Stalin made his deal with Hitler in 1939. During the war he served with the British Intelligence Corps.

As a variant from these "bright young men," we present O. M. Green, a real "old China hand", who writes with warm understanding and real authority on Far Eastern affairs after some 20 years as editor of the *North China Daily News* in Tientsin and Shanghai correspondent of *The Times*, and other years travelling the Orient.

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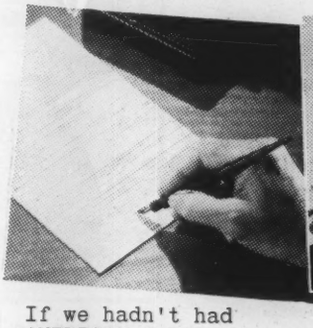
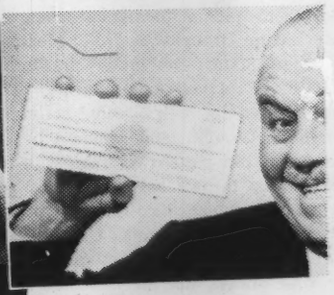
You can imagine how that would have left us up in the air...


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EDITORIALS

A Startling Reminder of Our Vulnerability

THE OUTBREAK of foot and mouth disease in Saskatchewan is an unmitigated national disaster, which there is no sense in cloaking. But it prompts two thoughts which ought to stop any Canadians thinking that we are the victims of undue and undeserved misfortune.

The fact is that we have enjoyed almost unparalleled good fortune in escaping this scourge so long. The panic urge to find someone to blame has already reacted cruelly enough on European immigrants who deserve very much less than the suspicion which too many people have been ready to heap on them. If we would keep our heads we would realize that the traffic north and south is far more frequent than that from Europe to western Canada, and the mathematical chances of the disease having brought in from Mexico through the United States are much greater than the chances of its carriage from Europe. The marvel is that we have not been infected before.

The other thought which cannot be suppressed is how easily our pattern of trade with the United States can be thrown entirely out of gear. The good fortune which has attended most of our efforts to promote Canadian-U.S. trade since the end of the war has often overlaid the warnings of those who always had in mind the shoddy and lamentable protectionist record of Washington. The interference has not come, as it happened, quite in the way that was feared. But it has come in a form which gives the American protectionists an unprecedentedly strong case. For more than six months it has proved impossible to reverse the ban on imports of dairy products, though that ban is flatly contradictory to the international obligations of the United States. If that is what protectionist forces can do without a shadow of an excuse, it would be visionary to suppose that Congress will amend the law so as to readmit Canadian meat products when it has such a good excuse for keeping them out.

This is to say that we are faced with a loss of dollar exports which is a serious national matter, and that many of our livestock farmers face an abrupt end to trade which has brought them great prosperity in recent years. This must shake our complacency about our present very high degree of dependence on the United States market.

Control Measures

WE CANNOT FEEL very proud of the way Canadians themselves reacted to news of the outbreak. The rush by various Provincial Governments to impose embargoes of very doubtful legality bore all the signs of hasty, if not panic, motivation. The only excuse for them was that, even if the Federal Government was taking every possible precaution, it had not managed to convince the public of it. Mr. Gardiner's broadcast on March 3 was, for example, the first fully official assurance we saw that humans were in no danger of taking the disease. Both cattle-growers and consumers would have reacted more sensibly to the crisis if they had been given fuller explanations than they were at an earlier stage in the proceedings.

With that said, we think the Federal Government's plans for prohibiting meat imports and offering to certify all livestock moved off the Prairie Provinces was not only an ingenious but also a wise answer to the provincial embargoes. It would have been futile to try to brief lawyers and argue the constitutionality of the embargoes before the Supreme Court. It was sensible to ensure all parts of Canada a supply of Canadian meat, slaughtered on the Prairies if necessary; and the promise to check movements of all livestock from the Prairies gave each Province the opportunity to keep its own packing plants in operation if it saw fit.

After the event it is easy to complain that more rigid quarantining was not imposed after the November outbreak of stomatitis in Saskatchewan. It was certainly unfortunate. But as soon as foot-and-mouth disease was confirmed, the Federal authorities appear to have acted with proper vigor. Our only complaint is that they did not at any earlier stage establish a greater degree of public confidence.

And We Think We Have Domestic Problems

Paul Robeson and Canada

MOST CANADIANS, we suspect, would be just as happy if the United States decided to permit Mr. Paul Robeson to leave the territory of that country, even if he used the permission to come up here and sing in favor of Communism. If we didn't want him we could then keep him out on our own responsibility. As it is, probably half the outside world thinks it is we who are keeping him out when we actually have nothing to do with it.

One of the rights most vigorously demanded by the Declaration of Human Rights drawn up by the United Nations is the right to leave one's own country at will. That right, it seems to us, should be withdrawn or withheld only by decision of a court and as a penalty for some infraction of the law. Mr. Robeson has broken no law and been judged by no court. He advocates Communism and friendship with Russia; so do a great many people who are free to come and go across borders, but they are less vocally persuasive than he. It is really his voice that makes a crime of what in others is not one. We think he is profoundly mistaken in believing that the all-too-common discrimination against his race is caused by capitalism, but we cannot blame him for being angry about it.

"Leader of the Opposition"

THE RUMPUS over Mr. George Drew's refusal to meet the new Governor-General on his arrival at the station at Ottawa is a little more complicated than appeared at first.

It was the first time that any parliamentarians outside the Cabinet had been invited to take part in the official reception, but the credit Mr. St. Laurent would have got for this proper and overdue innovation was lost through the unbelievably

stupid mistake of refusing to give explicit recognition to the official status of the Leader of the Opposition. It is futile to say that the omission was accidental. Any minister or official who could "accidentally" forget the status of the Leader of the Opposition is quite unfit for his job. Somewhere down the line between the Prime Minister and the official responsible for issuing the manual on procedures someone must have decided that the Leader of the Opposition should not be recognized. It would be particularly interesting to know if it was the same person who excluded Mr. Drew from the head table at the State Banquet for Winston Churchill. Whoever it is, the Prime Minister had better find out and fire him before he does any more harm to the Government's reputation.

Unfortunately there is another side to the story which reflects less credit on Mr. Drew. His less-publicized ground for refusing to appear at the station was that the Government was making more fuss and arranging more ceremony for Mr. Massey's installation than they had for Lord Alexander's. This was neither very wise nor very well-informed.

The whole procedure was identical, except that Lord Alexander was escorted from Halifax and Mr. Massey from Port Hope. The only changes we have been able to discover were first, the botched attempt to include other parliamentary leaders in the reception at the station; and, second, the use of English and French in the installation ceremony. Both, we think, were proper and desirable.

But, however ill-advised Mr. Drew may have been in some of his private expressions of opinion, there is no excuse for the Government's failure to recognize his official position as Leader of the Opposition. That recognition is due to any man who holds this vital office in the state, just as a Prime Minister deserves recognition for his position.

Second Thoughts on Annuities

THE GOVERNMENT'S second thoughts on the Annuities Bill are wiser than its first ones. If it is finally decided to proceed with the bill to amend the Annuities Act at all, the modified version will be much more acceptable. The provision to give Government annuities a cash surrender value will be dropped, and it is probable that the limit on the size of annuities will be kept well below the $2,400 proposed last fall.

The truth is that the Government Annuities scheme is something of a relic. When it was first launched in 1908 it seemed to be the answer to the radical ideas about old-age pensions which Lloyd George was peddling in England. It was intended as a means to encourage thrift and enable people to provide for their own old age. At that time no private company was selling annuities, and the Government's scheme met a very real need. In the 1950's the picture is very different. The Government scheme, with all administrative costs met out of taxation, is competing in a field where the insurance companies offer very good service; and it is competing unfairly because it is offering something at less than cost price.

The only justification for continuing such subsidized annuities is to offer service to those of very limited means who could not afford to buy an annuity from a private company. If there are any people for whom the difference in cost between Government and private schemes makes the difference between buying and not buying they must be relatively few. Certainly they are not able to buy annuities of $200 a month. The taxpayers who have been putting up nearly a million dollars a year to run this annuity plan also deserve some consideration.

Margarine and Rep. by Pop.

THE URBAN voters of Manitoba outnumber the rural voters but in the legislature these figures are reversed and the rural MPP's are in the majority. Therefore it was not surprising when the bill to legalize the coloring of margarine, backed as it was by overwhelming majorities in city plebiscites, was defeated by 10 votes.

On the basis that rural constituencies present travel difficulties for their members if they are too large, it has long been accepted in Canada that the principle of representation by population should be heavily weighted in favor of the country districts.

It is taking advantage of the city dweller when the dairy farmers use this traditional concession to maintain class legislation for their own advantage.

Whether margarine should be colored like butter is a small issue but it is an issue all the voters can understand. It is being raised in British Columbia and in several of the other provinces. It may be the kind of an issue which will eventually result in a more even division of parliamentary representation as between the city and the country.

Cracks in the Cornerstone

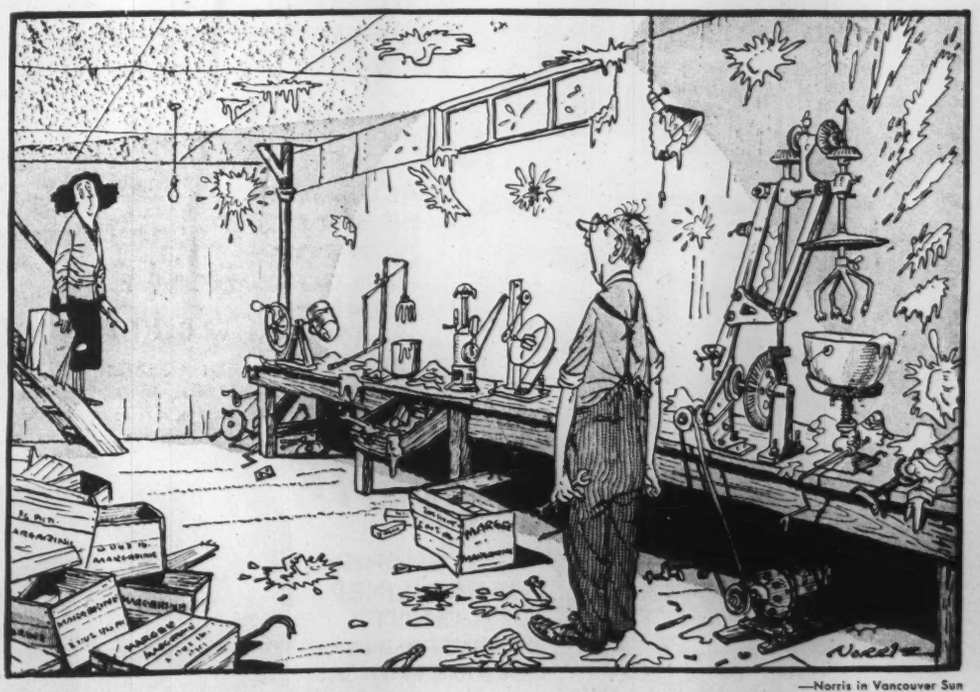
FRANCE has often been called the "cornerstone" of the Atlantic Alliance's front in Europe. But this is more because of her geographical location and past associations than because of her solid strength. The "cornerstone", indeed, is slowly cracking under political, financial, military and moral stresses.

After the war France had a rare opportunity to regain the leadership of Europe. Fought over though she had been, she emerged in incomparably better shape than bomb-battered and truncated Germany. She had the goodwill and financial aid of the United States—and, in our own scale of things, of Canada. She did not lack for leaders. There was de Gaulle, at least unique in his inflexibility. There was Bidault, with the quick intelligence of a Dewey; and Queuille, with the conciliatory powers of a Vandenberg. No foreign minister in the world has gained wider respect than M. Schuman. The man who produced the French plans for unifying Europe, Jean Monnet, is also an industrial planner comparable to our C. D. Howe; and there is stolid Herriott, genial Pleven, able Reynaud.

Nor did France lack for material resources. We do not mean here first and foremost the gold and foreign exchange which many of her citizens have hoarded at home or abroad: that is a result rather than a cause of her economic troubles, for we do not believe that Frenchmen are less patriotic than others. The basic fact about France's economic situation is that this is a rich country, one that is not over-crowded according to European standards, with a good soil that can produce all of the nation's food. France has a balanced economy, not over-industrialized like that of Belgium or Britain. In her present reduced role in world affairs, she should be able to sustain her military burdens and give her people a better living.

Instead, what do we see? While the German phoenix rises from the ashes through quiet application, has a stable government and a level of production forty per cent above prewar, France has threshed herself into a state in which she may be forced to drop the burden of the Indo-China war, devalue the franc once again, and accept the leadership of de Gaulle, to shake her into doing what she cannot do for herself. That is, devise a constitution and electoral system which will give an opportunity for stable government; revise a tax system that is antiquated, unenforceable, unjust and anti-social; recast her housing legislation so as gradually to provide decent homes for her discontented workers; and go quietly to work.

The French, and their friends, might view the prospect more philosophically if they had confidence that de Gaulle—for who else is there?—could achieve these things.



—Norris in Vancouver Sun

"You mean now THEY'RE going to put the color in Margarine"

Tom Gard's Note Book

The gardener need never be at a loss for tasks during the winter season. A few days ago, for example, I was visiting a friend who had just constructed a reel for his garden hose. It will be very handy next summer, while now it's a fine storage rack for the hose through the winter. His idea is worth copying.

HAMPERS FOR CLOTHES

His wife was just as handy, in fact she had converted a bushel basket into a clothes-basket by enamelling the outside white, and the inside lined with colourful chintz. This seemed to be the envy of her neighbours.

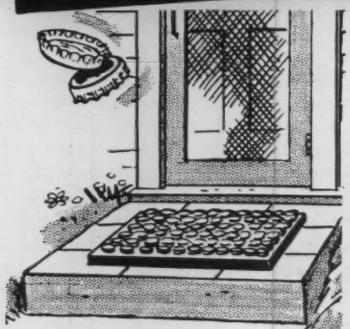
DOOR-MAT FROM BOTTLE TOPS

There was a youngster in the home, the kind that thoughtlessly ran in after school without wiping his feet. Dad soon corrected this by collecting bottle tops, then in a few minutes he made a door-mat by nailing the tops in even rows on two pieces of pine joined with a pair of cleats. I noticed that the tops were nailed closely together.

ORANGE CRATES FOR SHELVES

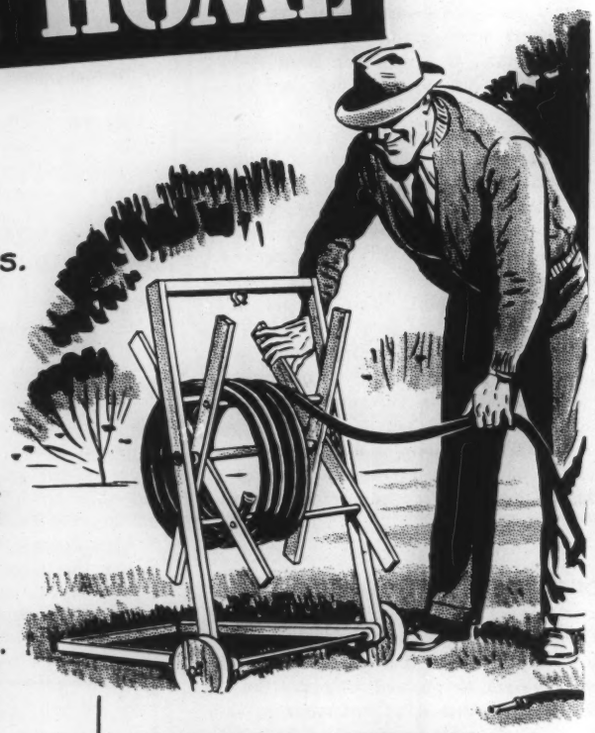
This chap turned out to be quite an amateur craftsman, and he liked everything in order. He was very proud of two shelves he had constructed from orange crates, one to serve his purposes in the basement, and the second one, nicely finished, for the living room.

AROUND THE HOME



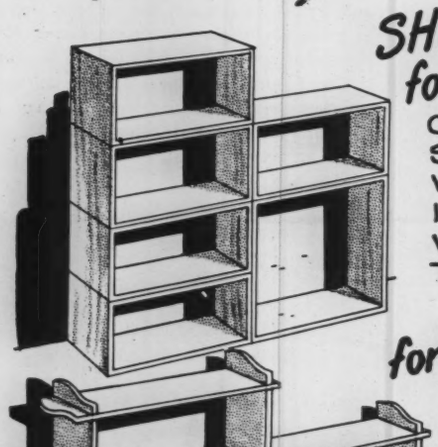
BOTTLE-TOP DOOR MAT

USE 1" PINE FASTENED WITH CLEATS. NAIL DOWN BOTTLE TOPS, ROUGH EDGES UP, TO COVER BOARD COMPLETELY.



SHELVES for the basement

ORANGE CRATES STACKED - FASTEN WITH SHORT NAILS. IF TO CARRY FAIR WEIGHT FASTEN TO WALL.



for the LIVING ROOM

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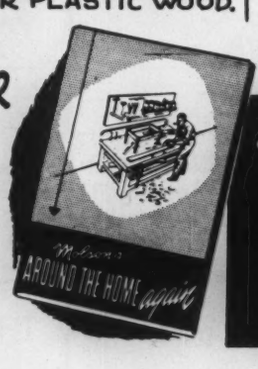
You'll find many other interesting and helpful suggestions like these in the booklet "Around the Home Again". Write for your copy to Tom Gard, c/o MOLSON'S (ONTARIO) LIMITED, P. O. Box 490, Adelaide St. Station, Toronto.

CLOTHES HAMPER

FROM BUSHEL BASKET-LINED WITH CHINTZ OR CRETONNE— OUTSIDE PAINTED.



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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CBC Coverage

PROBABLY SN was thinking in terms of press coverage only in the editorial in the Feb. 16 issue on the enterprise shown by *La Presse* in having a reporter at the NATO meeting in Lisbon. Matthew Halton will be covering Lisbon for CBC and will report regularly in such programs as CBC News Roundup and International Commentary, which are heard on our Trans-Canada Network.

CBC's record in the matter of foreign coverage seems to me a fairly good one. We take reports regularly from Halton, Andrew Cowan, Robert Mackenzie, Jane Armstrong and other Canadians in London; from James M. Minifie, a Canadian, in Washington; from Douglas LaChance and Herbert Steinhouse, both Canadians, in Paris; another Canadian, Peter Stursberg, reports from the United Nations in New York, (recently from Paris); and since November, 1950, we have had our own reporter with the Canadians in Korea, first Bill Herbert and later Norman McBain. McBain is now home for a short furlough, but we are getting reports from a freelance in Tokyo whenever there are news breaks of any importance. We have also sent our reporters to the European Council meetings in Strasbourg.

Not long ago an article in the Canadian section of *Time* spoke of Korea as the "forgotten war" in Canada and stated that there had been no Canadian coverage while Bill Boss had been home on leave. Yet during that time we had been carrying three reports a week from our CBC man in Seoul.

Toronto, Ont. D. C. MCARTHUR,
Chief News Editor, CBC

Canadians on the Outside

IT IS NOT to be wondered at that those who agonize over the lack of recognition of Canadian "Culture" are unaware of the fact that many Canadian writers are very well known outside of Canada. They do not know that books by Canadian authors are recognized as *first class* contributions to philosophy, history and classical scholarship. These do not appear on "Wednesday Night", nor are they reviewed in "Critically Speaking"; they are totally unsuitable for such treatment. But the learned world far beyond the confines of Canada knows all about them and respects them profoundly.

There is nothing very wrong with Canadian Culture when works such as these are published year after year.

Lennoxville, Que. H. MICHELL

"Guys and Dolls" Reassessed

IN THE REPORT on "Guys and Dolls" (Feb. 9) the reviewer implies its backers were intrepid speculators because, at the time of its original New York presentation (Nov. 24, 1950) most successful musicals "were still in the conventional mould." Every show on Broadway is, of course, a gamble; but musicals are less of a gamble, and "unconventional" musicals are the least gamble of all. "Guys and Dolls" in fact followed a well-worn trail, one prepared for it by shows like "Oklahoma!" "Brigadoon," "Finian's Rainbow," "Gentlemen Prefer Blondes," "Carousel," "South Pacific," etc. The "conventional" musical comedies and revues have had a much harder oar to row. Miss Ethel Merman saved "Call Me Madam"; but "The Liar," "Alive and Kicking," "Tickets, Please," "Funzapoppin," Ken Murray's "Blackouts," "Great to Be Alive," "Peep Show"—all offered during the same season as "Guys and Dolls," or the season immediately preceding—expired in short order, despite their orthodox formulas and costly trimmings . . . To keep the record straight, may I note the following from my review of "Guys and Dolls" on "CJBC Views the Shows" (Jan. 27, 1952): ". . . Taken on its own production terms, 'Guys and Dolls' is commonplace in the sum of its music, lyrics, and choreography, and chockful of sentimental banalities and mildewed comedy routines in respect to its highly-touted plot . . . The performers engaged in a successful conspiracy to keep what talents they owned well-hidden from public hearing and view . . ."

Toronto, Ont. NATHAN COHEN

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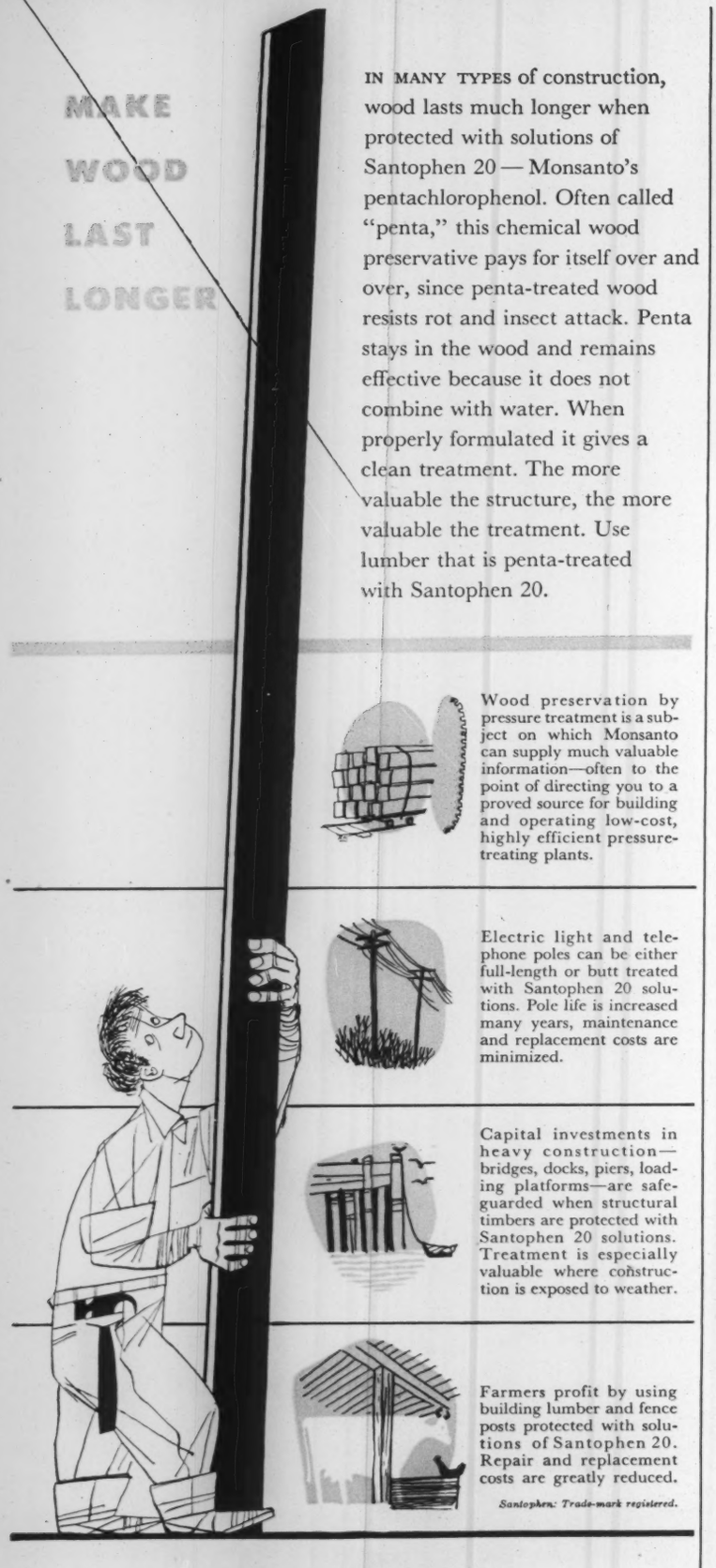

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PARADISE BEACH: GENTLE CURVE OF CORAL SAND

CARIBBEAN MECCA

A NASSAU NOTEBOOK

by Bron Carlson

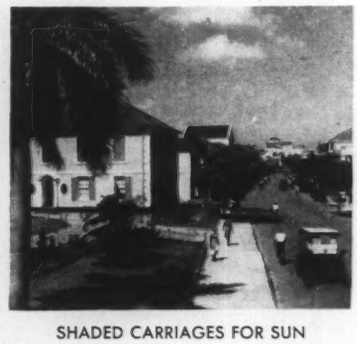
THE BRITISH COLONY of the Bahamas, just a few miles off the Florida coast is the mecca for hundreds of winter-weary Canadian vacationists this season.

The Bahamas group of islands, lie just inside the route of the tradewinds, and this, plus the warm air generated by the mighty Gulf Stream which flows northward between the Bahamas and Florida, accounts for their excellent "June in January" climate.

Geography books state that the Bahama Islands are 700 or more keys and islands lying off the coast of the southeastern part of the United States, and some geographers go on to say that the islands are actually a part of the North American continent. But what the books do not tell is that the people of the Bahamas are pretty much American, although they are loyal subjects of the Queen.

This seemingly incongruous statement might be explained by the fact that their speech and thinking are pretty much Old U.S., due to the nearness of the Colony to the American mainland, while their government and formal personal customs are "down the line" British Empire.

The first-time visitor to Nassau is usually at loss to explain his reaction for the first few hours. And this is as it should be. The flight from Miami takes less than an hour; New York is only four and a half hours away. The flight over the Gulf Stream is awe-inspiring in beauty. From three or four thousand feet the visitor looks down on a vast panorama of deep blue, violet and emerald green patches of water which seem somehow to be separated by retaining walls.



SHADED CARRIAGES FOR SUN

The next surprise is the ride from the airport to town. Traffic, according to British custom, moves on the left. Many a blasé cosmopolite has thrown up his arm in alarm as his taxi starts to negotiate the bicycle-and-cart-laden streets of Nassau on the "wrong side."

Nassau lacks the tinsel glamour of most resorts. Its main business section, Bay Street, which runs parallel to the waterfront for several miles, is a hodgepodge of ancient cultures blended with the twentieth century. There are no rows of cabarets in this historic old city, but nightlife, and of a gay sort, too, may be had by the visitor whose taste runs that way.

The stores in Nassau are definitely of "Old English" variety. They are not adorned with blazing neon and other "come ons" so common in the U.S., and this is a welcome relief to the visitor who wants to "get away from it all." The stores' clerks are courteous and efficient and high-pressure salesmanship is almost unknown.

Most visitors coming to Nassau are quick to take advantage of the three S's—sightseeing, sunbathing and varied forms of participant and spectator sports.

The marks left by the early settlers of the Bahamas are still apparent in Nassau. Historic old forts tower mightily over strategic points of the island and many an old historic relic of pirate days can be found.

The waterfront of Nassau is only a block from the elite of Bay Street but to the visitor this colorful quarter, with its hordes of chanting vendors selling and buying sweet-scented tropical fruits and other products, could be Bombay or Singapore.

—Bettmann Archives

MARY TUDOR: Hated.

—Bettmann Archives

ELIZABETH: Magnificent, vital.

—Bettmann Archives

MARY II: Overshadowed.

—Bettmann Archives

ANNE: Ineffectual goodness.

—Miller

VICTORIA: Unassailable virtues.

SOVEREIGN QUEENS OF ENGLAND

Comparatively few women have succeeded to the Throne of England but among them were Queens whose mark on England's history is indelible

by Cyril Dunn

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND has now joined that small group of queens who were also Sovereigns of England. It includes two of the country's greatest monarchs, with more fame in history than almost any king—Victoria, and the first Elizabeth, who gave their names to two of the greatest English epochs.

If national spirit can help to get Great Britain out of the economic plight in which at the start of a new reign it finds itself, it is significant that the people are Elizabethans again, able to identify themselves with ancestors whose rumbustious energy and magnificent lack of diffidence carried them round the world and into successful conflict with the greatest seapower of the age, and yet who fostered an imperishable poetry at home.

At a time when incalculable human factors may mean more to Britain than the most expert economic planning, it is surely good for the people to have as Sovereign one who in her dignity, character and contented domesticity recalls Victoria (whom she is said to admire) and whose very name has a trumpet-note, audible to every schoolboy. And happy chance has given her, for her first Prime Minister, one who is by temperament Elizabethan and who can also offer the new Queen the kind of paternal support the young Victoria had from Lord Melbourne.

IT IS NOT, perhaps, strictly correct to begin England's list of Sovereign Queens with Boadicea, but most English people would be reluctant to exclude her. She is remembered closer to the heart of London than any ruler whose title is more plain; drawn by rearing horses, she and her chariot stand in the very shadow of Parliament. As Queen of the Iceni, a tribe inhabiting the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk she rose against the Roman occupying power, slaughtered 70,000 and took three of the greatest Roman towns before killing herself in battle.

The next Queen, it is true, had a claim to the whole kingdom, but never managed to establish it. Matilda, the 12th-century daughter of Henry I fought stoutly for the throne, hovering all the time and in the medieval manner between heroic splendor and absolute farce, but in the end was chased ignominiously out of Oxford in her nightgown.

If she did nothing else, at least she established the principle that in England royalty cannot survive without the support of the common people. Matilda's misfortune was that she never got it.

In the 16th century there came a sequence of three reigning women, for two of whom life was acutely tragic.

There can be few English people who have not been harrowed at one time or another by a painting which used to be printed in history books and which shows a blindfolded girl groping her way down to the execution block. This was Lady Jane Grey, who in 1553, and at the age of seventeen was a bewildered Queen of England for ten days. It is said that she was a girl of good looks and high intelligence, supported by "a noble character"—a personality in fact, quite unlike the ruthless, maladjusted Tudors against whose right to the Throne Jane was used as an instrument of the unspeakable Duke of Northumberland's policy.

—Miller

ELIZABETH II: Her name has a trumpet note.

AT HER PROCLAMATION, the people were "sullen silent" though it was not the gentle Jane whom they resented. When a popular rising against the Duke cleared the way to the throne for Mary Tudor, the execution of Jane shocked the people and gave them the first hint of that vindictive cruelty which earned for Mary her title as the "Bloody" Queen.

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CYRIL DUNN *is on the staff of* The Observer *of London, England.*

MAKE WOOD LAST LONGER

IN MANY TYPES of construction, wood lasts much longer when protected with solutions of Santophen 20 — Monsanto's pentachlorophenol. Often called "penta," this chemical wood preservative pays for itself over and over, since penta-treated wood resists rot and insect attack. Penta stays in the wood and remains effective because it does not combine with water. When properly formulated it gives a clean treatment. The more valuable the structure, the more valuable the treatment. Use lumber that is penta-treated with Santophen 20.

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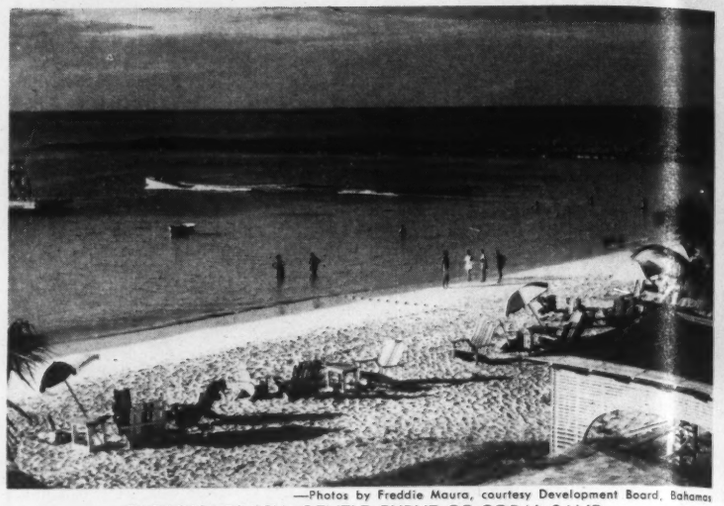

—Photos by Freddie Maura, courtesy Development Board, Bahamas

PARADISE BEACH: GENTLE CURVE OF CORAL SAND

CARIBBEAN MECCA

A NASSAU NOTEBOOK

by Bron Carlson

THE BRITISH COLONY of the Bahamas, just a few miles off the Florida coast is the mecca for hundreds of winter-weary Canadian vacationists this season.

The Bahamas group of islands, lie just inside the route of the tradewinds, and this, plus the warm air generated by the mighty Gulf Stream which flows northward between the Bahamas and Florida, accounts for their excellent "June in January" climate.

Geography books state that the Bahama Islands are 700 or more keys and islands lying off the coast of the southeastern part of the United States, and some geographers go on to say that the islands are actually a part of the North American continent. But what the books do not tell is that the people of the Bahamas are pretty much American, although they are loyal subjects of the Queen.

This seemingly incongruous statement might be explained by the fact that their speech and thinking are pretty much Old U.S., due to the nearness of the Colony to the American mainland, while their government and formal personal customs are "down the line" British Empire.

The first-time visitor to Nassau is usually at loss to explain his reaction for the first few hours. And this is as it should be. The flight from Miami takes less than an hour; New York is only four and a half hours away. The flight over the Gulf Stream is awe-inspiring in beauty. From three or four thousand feet the visitor looks down on a vast panorama of deep blue, violet and emerald green patches of water which seem somehow to be separated by retaining walls.

The next surprise is the ride from the airport to town. Traffic, according to British custom, moves on the left. Many a blasé cosmopolite has thrown up his arm in alarm as his taxi starts to negotiate the bicycle-and-cart-laden streets of Nassau on the "wrong side."

Nassau lacks the tinsel glamour of most resorts. Its main business section, Bay Street, which runs parallel to the waterfront for several miles, is a hodgepodge of ancient cultures blended with the twentieth century. There are no rows of cabarets in this historic old city, but nightlife, and of a gay sort, too, may be had by the visitor whose taste runs that way.

The stores in Nassau are definitely of "Old English" variety. They are not adorned with blazing neon and other "come ons" so common in the U.S., and this is a welcome relief to the visitor who wants to "get away from it all." The stores' clerks are courteous and efficient and high-pressure salesmanship is almost unknown.

SHADED CARRIAGES FOR SUN

Most visitors coming to Nassau are quick to take advantage of the three S's—sightseeing, sunbathing and varied forms of participant and spectator sports.

The marks left by the early settlers of the Bahamas are still apparent in Nassau. Historic old forts tower mightily over strategic points of the island and many an old historic relic of pirate days can be found.

The waterfront of Nassau is only a block from the elite of Bay Street but to the visitor this colorful quarter, with its hordes of chanting vendors selling and buying sweet-scented tropical fruits and other products, could be Bombay or Singapore.

—Bettmann Archives
MARY TUDOR: Hated.

—Bettmann Archives
ELIZABETH: Magnificent, vital.

—Bettmann Archives
MARY II: Overshadowed.

—Bettmann Archives
ANNE: Ineffectual goodness.

—Miller
VICTORIA: Unassailable virtues.

SOVEREIGN QUEENS OF ENGLAND

Comparatively few women have succeeded to the Throne of England but among them were Queens whose mark on England's history is indelible

by Cyril Dunn

QUEEN ELIZABETH THE SECOND has now joined that small group of queens who were also Sovereigns of England. It includes two of the country's greatest monarchs, with more fame in history than almost any king—Victoria, and the first Elizabeth, who gave their names to two of the greatest English epochs.

If national spirit can help to get Great Britain out of the economic plight in which at the start of a new reign it finds itself, it is significant that the people are Elizabethans again, able to identify themselves with ancestors whose rumbustious energy and magnificent lack of diffidence carried them round the world and into successful conflict with the greatest seapower of the age, and yet who fostered an imperishable poetry at home.

At a time when incalculable human factors may mean more to Britain than the most expert economic planning, it is surely good for the people to have as Sovereign one who in her dignity, character and contented domesticity recalls Victoria (whom she is said to admire) and whose very name has a trumpet-note, audible to every schoolboy. And happy chance has given her, for her first Prime Minister, one who is by temperament Elizabethan and who can also offer the new Queen the kind of paternal support the young Victoria had from Lord Melbourne.

IT IS NOT, perhaps, strictly correct to begin England's list of Sovereign Queens with Boadicea, but most English people would be reluctant to exclude her. She is remembered closer to the heart of London than any ruler whose title is more plain; drawn by rearing horses, she and her chariot stand in the very shadow of Parliament. As Queen of the Iceni, a tribe inhabiting the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk she rose against the Roman occupying power, slaughtered 70,000 and took three of the greatest Roman towns before killing herself in battle.

The next Queen, it is true, had a claim to the whole kingdom, but never managed to establish it. Matilda, the 12th-century daughter of Henry I fought stoutly for the throne, hovering all the time and in the medieval manner between heroic splendor and absolute farce, but in the end was chased ignominiously out of Oxford in her nightgown.

If she did nothing else, at least she established the principle that in England royalty cannot survive without the support of the common people. Matilda's misfortune was that she never got it.

In the 16th century there came a sequence of three reigning women, for two of whom life was acutely tragic.

There can be few English people who have not been harrowed at one time or another by a painting which used to be printed in history books and which shows a blindfolded girl groping her way down to the execution block. This was Lady Jane Grey, who in 1553, and at the age of seventeen was a bewildered Queen of England for ten days. It is said that she was a girl of good looks and high intelligence, supported by "a noble character" —a personality in fact, quite unlike the ruthless, maladjusted Tudors against whose right to the Throne Jane was used as an instrument of the unspeakable Duke of Northumberland's policy.

—Miller
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CONTEMPT OF COURT AND THE PRESS

Stricter enforcement of contempt procedure to curtail crime reporting in advance of trial may result if appeals permitted

by R. A. Farquharson

THERE seems to be general agreement that the law should be amended to provide for an appeal in cases of contempt of court.

This is not just a technical matter of interest only to lawyers, judges and newspapermen. It directly involves the whole approach to crime reporting as well as court reporting. There are indications that the right of appeal would stiffen the judges in enforcement of contempt procedures.

This could sharply curtail the amount of information given in the newspapers when an arrest is made. It could result in the more sensational details of criminal cases only being made public when the evidence is given in court.

Two contempt hearings in Ontario courts have resulted in a widespread editorial campaign for setting up the right of appeal from the arbitrary powers now vested solely in the trial judge. It is known many judges share the feeling that appeal procedure should be provided.

Chief Justice McRuer of the High Court of Justice for Ontario is one of the judges who strongly favors the right of appeal. But in a talk to newspapermen and later to the Toronto Lawyers' Club, the Chief Justice made it plain that the right to appeal would not make the life of an editor easier. This is what he said:

"If such a right of appeal existed, I think the result would probably be that there would be a purification of the administration of justice and that the law would be more strictly enforced to preserve the rights of the parties before the court. Good judges exercising an arbitrary authority are more likely to go to extremes in the exercise of caution when their judgment is not subject to review by a court of appeal than if their judgment is subject to appeal. In addition to this, there would be authoritative judgments of courts of appeal dealing comprehensively with the whole subject."

There is no doubt that the press of Canada enjoys a wider scope as far as enforcement of contempt is concerned, than the press of Great Britain enjoys now or ever has enjoyed. The press here has not sought this wider scope and no one can suggest that editors across the country have in any way tried to evade the law.

In the battle between papers, however, certain practices, common in the United States, but not permitted in Britain, have gradually crept in and no action has been taken by the courts to restrain this freer type of reporting of criminal cases in advance of trial.

IN FAIRNESS to the press, advance notice of any change in attitude of the courts should be given or otherwise some individual editor will suffer from the long years of court indulgence. In Great Britain heavy fines and terms of imprisonment have been imposed often enough so that now on all the papers appealing to mass readership, a lawyer sits on the news desk with the editors and reads every proof.

Because the issue is so important and has so many far-reaching inferences, SATURDAY NIGHT secured from Chief Justice McRuer consent to publish extracts from his address which had been given at private meetings.

"The law imposing responsibility for contempt of court is much broader than it is in any other branch of the criminal law. . . While the publisher or editor of a newspaper cannot be called upon to disclose the name of the person who wrote the offending article, he may be himself convicted and punished even though his first knowledge of the article was when it appeared in print."

Establishment of appeal machinery is complicated by the two classes of contempt, that arising outside the courtroom and that in the face of the court. Chief Justice McRuer advocates the right of appeal only for contempt arising outside the court room.

This would mean that newspapers and public speakers convicted of contempt, would be able to appeal. Persons who refused to give evidence, however, or to answer relevant questions, or who used abusive or disrespectful language to a judge, would have no right to go to a higher court to protest the action taken against them by the trial judge. Obviously when a judge takes action on contempt arising in front of the court, it would complicate justice to halt the case being tried until an appeal on the contempt decision was heard.

—Ashley and Crippen

CHIEF JUSTICE McRUER

As the Chief Justice points out, "The law of contempt of court is not a law for the protection of judges or to place them in a position of immunity from criticism. It is a law for the protection of the freedom of the individuals. Everyone in a well-ordered community is entitled to the protection of a free and independent administration of justice. . . But law cannot be fairly administered and equitably administered or enforced in an atmosphere of disorder or any preconception of the course that justice ought to take."

"It is for the press," the Chief Justice emphasized, "to enlighten the public as to what has been done in this branch of government; to fairly and firmly criticize what has been done where criticism appears to be warranted but never to attempt to influence the courts of justice or to undermine the faith of those who live under the protection of the law and the impartial authority of the courts. . . . Wide, accurate publicity with respect to the administration of justice is essential to a good administration of justice. On the other hand, sensationalizing the human errors and difficulties of broken lives and broken homes (be these difficulties exposed in criminal or civil proceedings) in competition with low-grade corrosive literature contributes nothing to the great civilizing influence of the press.

"THE SUMMARY POWER to commit for contempt of court is an arbitrary one and one which should be exercised, and in Great Britain and Canada has been exercised, in the past, only in the clearest of cases and with the greatest of caution. The fact that it is an arbitrary power is the reason why there are so few cases on record where it has been exercised, while on the other hand there have been innumerable instances of punishable contempts allowed to pass unnoticed. . . In cases where a genuine apology is offered, the punishment, if any, should be light.

"On the other hand, the courts and the judges presiding in the courts are custodians of the personal rights of the litigants before the courts and should be ever vigilant to enforce the law of contempt when the acts complained of tend to interfere with those rights."

The precedents the Chief Justice cites are drawn from the United Kingdom, and if the full weight of British procedure were to be imposed here there is no doubt that it would mean a radical change in reporting of cases, particularly before the cases come to trial.

The Chief Justice emphasizes that any report of proceedings held in camera is contempt. He cites particularly argument over the admissibility of a statement made by an accused person, when a jury is excluded. An extension of this argument would rule out the statement so often attributed to the police that the accused had confessed.

The fact that junior courts have not the authority to take proceedings on contempt arising outside the court room, has probably been largely responsible for the much freer reporting of so many particulars when an arrest is made. By the time the case reaches the higher courts where objection might be made, so much time has elapsed that the early reporting is forgotten.

The Chief Justice cites cases to show that publication of photographs of accused persons before identification by witnesses has been completed, is definitely in contempt of court. While police are usually more careful now, any old-time reporter can recall pictures being provided by the police themselves in advance of this identification.

On the right of newspapers to comment after a trial but before an appeal, Chief Justice McRuer is emphatic:

"It is not infrequent that one finds news comment and editorial comment on a civil or criminal case immediately after the verdict is given. Sometimes it is comment on the sentence, sometimes it is comment on the decision. The case is still pending until the time for appeal has passed or until the appeal has been heard and judgment pronounced. This applies particularly in criminal cases . . . and applies with greater force in Canada than in England because in Canada there is a wide right to grant a new trial in criminal cases while in England that power is a very limited one and rarely exercised."

—Vancouver Sun

EX-SAFECRACKER WILSON stands in the doorway of a converted bus, in which he and his wife toured Western Canada last year.

STORY OF A CANADIAN SAFECRACKER

Vancouverite Herbert Wilson was a parson before piling up a fortune as a criminal

by Robert Willett

HERBERT EMERSON WILSON, Canadian ex-King of the Safecrackers, may have been dethroned some thirty years ago, but he has kept memories of his remarkable reign fresh through three decades of writing about a proscriptive past.

His penalty for amassing a fortune of $15,000,000 was twelve years in San Quentin Prison. While behind bars, Wilson wrote more than a million words about his own career as a clergyman-turned-crook and the experience of other criminals with whom he was imprisoned. Wilson's passion for penning paragraphs on a wide variety of subjects matches the thorough manner in which he once conducted his illegal activities. Hardly a day passes without his putting on paper several hundred words and the will to write, he feels, is what keeps him hale and hearty at seventy.

Today, he's as cocky and confident as he was in 1921, when his gang had a plan "on the books" to hold up the U.S. Treasury and haul away government gold by the truckload. There are several good reasons to believe that they would have succeeded if the law had not caught up with them before the plan could be put into effect.

"What a job that would have been," says a wistful Wilson. "I think I've always been just a little bit sorry that we didn't get a chance to try it. Unfinished business, you might say. And just think—it would have made Drake's looting of Lima look like the work of an amateur!"

The ex-King's current projects include publication in book form of his autobiography (condensed in a magazine four years ago and subsequently purchased for motion picture production) and consideration of his mountain of material for television programming. He is also negotiating for a full pardon and permission to re-enter the United States, from where he was deported following his release from San Quentin in 1935.

Wilson is the first to admit that there are several stumbling blocks in his way. Biggest of these is the fact that he was, and still may be, suspected of master-minding the million-dollar robbery of Brinks armored car service in Boston, two years ago.

For a psychologist's views on Wilson's personality as shown in this story, see Page 42.

"I was sitting in my Vancouver apartment, reading about the case," he relates, "when the doorbell rang. Outside were two gentlemen, one of whom identified himself as a head officer of the Criminal Investigation Branch of the Canadian Government. His companion represented the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States."

Reluctantly admitting them, the mild-mannered suspect watched as they combed through his personal effects. Perturbed, he nevertheless supplied them with ready answers to the rapid-fire questions both shot at him. These dealt mainly with his whereabouts at 7.30 on the night of January 17, 1950.

Protesting innocence, Wilson pointed out that his banker, doctor and several others would substantiate his statements. "That may be so," he says the FBI man told him, "but we have come to the conclusion that you are the one man capable of blueprinting the Brinks job. There would have been no need for you to have left Canada. You could have organized a mob to carry out your plans."

The big robbery, in which a total of $1,279,000 was stolen from a garage where bills were counted before being placed in armored trucks, is listed in the *Encyclopedia Britannica* as the largest single haul of cash in history. It also remains one of the most amazing of America's unsolved crimes.

The *Encyclopedia's* crime expert, August Vollner, has been quoted as saying that the highest peak of criminology ever reached in the U.S.A. was ascended by Wilson, an ordained minister who became a master thief. Add these two observations together, and you have a valid reason why attempts to solve the Brinks case led investigators to Wilson's door.

"That was quite a caper," Wilson admits. "When they grilled me, I had trouble trying to convince them that I was no longer interested in crime. They even held out the $100,000 reward as incentive for me to 'come clean.' However, I stuck to my story—explaining that my writings indicate the utter futility of such an occupation."

HIS ALIBI was double-checked through interviews with various people acquainted with him. Far from convinced that he had nothing to do with the super-stickup, the G-men did decide that he couldn't possibly have bossed the Boston bandits at the scene of the crime, because of his advanced age. Still, the eyes of the law will no doubt remain

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ROBERT WILLETT *is Hollywood correspondent for* The Vancouver Sun.

SUPPRESSION IN SOUTH AFRICA

by Douglas MacLennan

CAPE TOWN VETERANS, led by Group Captain "Sailor" Malan, Battle of Britain hero, demonstrate against race policies of Premier Malan (no relation).

A VIOLENT EXPLOSION is blowing up in fear-ridden South Africa. The effects will darken the entire Commonwealth and all of the white world—the white world now striving to make friends of the colored races while there yet is time.

Canada, with her membership in the Commonwealth and her western door opening on the Pacific of yellow and brown men, is very much implicated. We shall be even more implicated if we ignore oppression in South Africa.

Whether we earn the lasting hatred of Africa's natives and the suspicions of the colored men of Asia, depends upon the degree to which we tolerate what Prime Minister Malan of Pretoria plans for the non-whites.

We cannot be proud of the statement late in January of Hon. A. A. Roberts, South African High Commissioner to Ottawa, before the Toronto Branch of the National Council of Jewish Women. He said Canadians have maintained a noncommittal if not friendly attitude to our sister Dominion. All we can be proud of is that official's statement that some "propagandists" and newspapers have spoken out.

The Malan government is so confident it can do what it wishes to non-whites that it already has flouted world opinion and United Nations opinion. The immediate proof that this nationalist intransigence is provoking trouble is the passive resistance campaign which the African National Congress of South Africa decided upon at Bloemfontein. The campaign starts April 6, on the opening of the tercentenary celebration of Jan van Riebeeck's arrival at the Cape.

The government has warned that resistance will be combatted. So on April 6 we shall hear of bloodshed, and the drums of hate and fear will boom through all of Africa and across to India, another sister Dominion.

DOUGLAS MacLENNAN, *National Secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, recently visited South Africa.*

—Wide World photos

BOER WAR GENERAL de la Ray, shares leadership of War Veterans' "Torch Commando" in Cape Town.

The natives and coloreds (mixed breeds) are prepared to pay the penalty in April, rather than wait until their organizations are crushed. That was the decision of the Joint Planning Council composed of the African National Congress, the South African Indian Congress and the Franchise Action Council of Cape Coloreds, formed to coordinate resistance.

This Joint Council has demanded repeal of discriminatory laws—the Pass Laws which require natives to get permission to move, the Group Areas Act which will confine each color to given locations and the Separate Representation of Voters' Act.

The Council, with great dignity, has stated: "All people . . . who have made South Africa their home and who believe in the principles of democracy and the equality of Man, are South Africans. All South Africans are entitled to live a full and free life on the basis of full equality."

Now, the news report of the South African official's speech in Toronto said: "We are with you in the Commonwealth . . . because of a common ideology . . . And we believe that we can render no greater service to the cause of world peace than to continue in our efforts to win South Africa for democracy."

The "common ideology" of the Commonwealth, as the natives and coloreds say, is freedom to think, to live and to work as they wish, within certain sensible laws and customs to which the majority subscribe, and based on justice. The same definition, it is to be hoped, applies for democracy. Malan's legislation prohibiting protest and criticism of the government is not democratic. South Africa's *apartheid* plans for the separate existence of natives, coloreds and whites no more fit into the so-called "common ideology" of the Commonwealth than did Hitler's *herrenvolk* theories.

A Toronto press report of January 18 also quoted the South African official: "We have, as far as our slender resources permit, to provide them (the natives) with health services, with skills, with education and civilization generally."

The Gluckman Report on National Health urged the Malan government to undertake health centres, among other things. Today, some are half-built, others built and never staffed, largely in native areas. The government probably claims exhaustion of funds or lack of trained personnel. But like many claims and official statements in South Africa, there are glaring inconsistencies.

The chief medical inspector of Johannesburg schools has stated publicly that native children do not use as much energy as white children and therefore do not need meals at school. A survey of the almost unbelievable Native Township slums of Alexandria—described in "Cry, the Beloved Country"—next to Johannesburg and Lady Sch-

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WORLD AFFAIRS

LISBON— ALL TIDIED UP?

by Willson Woodside

THE RESULTS of the Lisbon Conference have called forth the fanciest adjectives of some of the most responsible commentators in America. The *New York Times* sees the meet assured "an honorable and enduring place in history." That paper's wise columnist Anne O'Hare McCormick, for the first time in my memory, used the word "sensational" for the conference's decisions; while Roscoe Drummond of the *Christian Science Monitor* called the "breath-takingly constructive."

Why all the superlatives from such sober people? I think that President Truman put it best, in welcoming Mr. Acheson back to Washington. "I think we have accomplished in the last few days . . . the things we have been working on for the last three or four years," he said. If he was thinking back to the Truman Doctrine, proclaimed to save Greece and Turkey in that dark month of March 1947, then Lisbon has seen these two countries brought under a secure umbrella. If he was thinking of the Western Europe for which the Marshall Plan was devised, a half-continent ruined and irresolute, with the Iron Portcullis poised over it, he could see it greatly recovered.

IF TRUMAN was contemplating the Germany, ruined, apathetic and without a government, which the U.S. set out to save from Soviet control through the Berlin Airlift, he could contemplate the Lisbon decisions which amounted to a peace treaty ending the Allied occupation and an assurance that West Germany will in the not-distant future be a full member of the Atlantic Pact.

If he was thinking no further back than the signing of this instrument in Washington in 1949, or the dispatch of General Eisenhower to Europe a year ago, Mr. Truman could reflect on NATO's present respectable power and the promise of Lisbon that this would be nearly doubled within a year, as also on its new "streamlined" administration, to be set up in Paris.

Gratification over the results of Lisbon was, of course, all the greater because expectations were so slight after the Franco-German flare-up. What becomes now of all those restricting conditions which the French and German parliaments imposed on their acceptance of a European Army plan?

The French, for example, laid down a condition that if French units had to be withdrawn from the European Army to meet a crisis, say, in French North Africa, an equal number of German units would have to be disbanded, so that the Germans should never outnumber the French.

Such a proposal is so impractical from a military standpoint that we can be sure, if the army is formed, it will not be adopted. But it does show the fear in which the French stand of being overbalanced and ultimately dominated by Germany in the European Army, and emphasizes the importance of some more convincing British and U.S. commitment to France that they intend to stay in Europe.

THE MOST CONVINCING form this could take, and one that the Paris Assembly again asked for, is British membership in the European Army.

The acuteness of this problem of reassuring the French should diminish steadily as NATO becomes more of a political and economic as well as a military union, and as Germany becomes a full member of it. Already the outstanding impression left by the Lisbon Conference is of the way in which NATO, the European Defence Community and the German problem have become entangled.

Mr. Eden actually read to the NATO delegates a report by the three Western occupying powers on their proposals to end the occupation regime. The "contract" which is to succeed this was discussed by NATO, because it requires German participation in a European Army and stipulates the contribution which she must make towards that army.

The Germans themselves asked that this contribution be fixed by the same Three Wise Men who had measured the contributions of all NATO members, and accepted their ruling, thus ending months of wrangling on this subject. And the Germans have been conceded the right, which could not be denied them since their troops are to be at the disposal of NATO, of being able to call for a joint meeting of the European Defence Council and the NATO council.

Does it seem simpler just to take them into NATO and be done with it? Ah, but then they could claim a national army, like other members.

There is, of course, nothing final about Lisbon; human affairs are never quite "tidied up." Lisbon could do nothing to settle the very great problem of the political, financial and moral instability of France, which geography has placed at the heart of the Western alliance. And as France flounders, Germany gains strength, so that there must be an accelerated readjustment of her position.

Already, the satisfaction which the Atlantic partners were well entitled to draw from the achievements of Lisbon has been clouded over by the sudden sharpening of the French crisis.

—Yardley in The Baltimore Sun

THE NEW RECRUIT

WASHINGTON LETTER

China Policy: "Dust Has Settled"

by Alastair Buchan

Washington.

IF PUBLIC OPINION elsewhere is now convinced that the U.S. is on the verge of embarking upon a "tough policy" towards Communist China, the Administration has no one to blame but itself.

Neither the President nor any other senior American official has made any recent statement to explain what the Administration's views are, and the limelight has gone by default to Senator Taft and Mr. John Foster Dulles.

Senator Taft certainly does advocate an aggressive policy towards China, and he specifically suggested in a recent speech at Seattle that Chiang Kai-shek's forces should be permitted to invade the China mainland, although he later tempered this by explaining that this would be done without American direct help.

Mr. Dulles occupies a very different position from that of the Senator. He is a private consultant to the Secretary of State, and enjoys a well-deserved reputation as an expert on Far Eastern affairs as the result of his negotiations with the Allies and Japan which culminated in the signing of the Japanese Peace Treaty. He is also important because he is a Republican who would certainly be influential in framing foreign policy if the Republicans won the election, and might well be Secretary of State. But

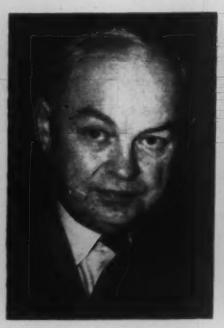
CONTINUED ON PAGE 29

—Miller

LONDON MEETING cleared the way for Lisbon success. Adenauer (left) and Schuman (right) negotiated at length in German as Acheson and Eden sat by.

—All photos, Capital Press

FINANCE MINISTER Abbott: "Pay-as-you-go . . . in present circumstances . . . is only honest policy."



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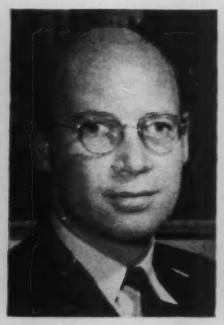

ROBERT BRYCE

KENNETH EATON

DAVE SIM

CHARLES GAVSIE

HOW OTTAWA FIGURES YOUR TAXES

by Michael Barkway

Nation's fiscal policy isn't born anew with each Budget Study on trend of the Canadian economy goes on all year.

ONE DAY SOON guards will be posted at the doors to the big Railway Committee Room in the Parliament Buildings. From early afternoon reporters will be drifting in one by one, but no one will be coming out.

This will be Budget Day, probably some time in April and as early in the month as Finance Minister Douglas Abbott can be ready.

The big committee room looks drably workmanlike, crowded with puzzled newspapermen in shirt sleeves, littered with papers. And among the papers the Budget Speech, taxation tables, tariff tables—all firm secrets till this day.

The Budget Speech contains too much for morning papers to report it fully between the time Abbott speaks and their deadlines. To give reporters a chance to study it before they write their "night leads" or rush to their microphones, they are admitted early into the "sealed room" and "locked up" till the Budget is presented.

We can give ourselves most of the afternoon to study the Budget; but once inside the room with the precious papers in our hands, we cannot get out till Abbott starts to speak at eight o'clock. And we are still pledged—it's a formal, written pledge—not to reveal the taxation proposals till he reads them to the House, well on in the Speech.

Before then officials of the Finance Department—the men behind the Budget—will come and eat sandwiches with us, and help to explain what it's all about.

Budget Night is the big night of the year in the House of Commons. This is the Government's chief annual accounting. It is the decisive review of the Canadian economy. Almost every word in it may have an important effect on business in the coming year.

Obviously this speech is not prepared in a hurry. In one sense the preparation goes on all the year round.

Within a few days after one budget, taxpayers start beating a path to the door of Dr. Kenneth Eaton, Assistant Deputy Minister of Finance in charge of taxation. They come to tell him how the taxes affect them; to complain of changes that have or have not been made; to discuss detailed procedures or technicalities.

Eaton's appointment pad reads like a Canadian business directory. If—as some people are so fond of saying—these civil servants live in an ivory tower, it isn't for want of being told about the business world's troubles.

Almost inevitably some of these representations reveal inequities. Eaton and his staff record all of them. They analyze suggested changes and their effect on revenue. Eventually, when Abbott gets down to his taxation proposals, the suggestions are put before him.

Dr. Kenneth Eaton is one of three Assistant Deputy Ministers in the Finance Department. They all report to the Deputy Minister, Dr. Clifford Clark. This remarkable public servant formerly taught at Queen's University. He is Abbott's right-hand man and one of the most influential people in the Government of Canada. Under him Eaton looks after the taxation side; R. B. Bryce looks after the expenditure side; and the third Assistant Deputy Minister, Kenneth Taylor (formerly of McMaster University and the Wartime Prices and Trade Board), has a more general purview. On any day of the year Taylor can pull out of his drawer a wad of detailed charts and tell you what is happening in any sector of the economy. He acts as Deputy in Dr. Clark's absence.

Every Saturday morning these three, with other senior officials, meet in Dr. Clark's office and report on the changing currents of the Canadian economy. They are like a panel of medical specialists discussing a very complicated patient with some hypochondriac tendencies.

Their own departmental counsels are reinforced by constant consultations with the Bank of Canada specialists, Trade and Commerce experts and others. The general principles of fiscal policy, therefore, are not born anew with each budget. The symptoms are under constant examination.

THE GENERAL PRINCIPLES now operating are still the same which Abbott laid down in his first budget after Korea. They were to "pay as we go" and to stick to anti-inflationary policies.

"A 'pay as you go' policy," he said, "means that we as a Government must *fully and amply* cover the whole of our expenditures by taxation and other budgetary revenues. In the present circumstances of high employment and active business this is the only honest financial policy."

An anti-inflationary policy, he said, meant "maximizing output and minimizing waste." But with all that: "some part of our defence expenditure will have to be met by foregoing other things."

The job of finding things to forego falls in the first instance on R. B. Bryce. He is called Secretary to the Treasury Board, which is the Cabinet's committee in charge of Government expenditures. There are five Ministers on it under Abbott's chairmanship, with five alternates. The present members are Agriculture Minister Gardiner (who doesn't often show up), Public Works Minister Fournier, Dr. James McCann, Minister of National Revenue, Milton Gregg of Labor and Stuart Garson of Justice. The alternates: Brooke Claxton (Defence), Lioner Chevrier (Transport), Robert Mayhew (Fisheries), Hugues Lapointe (Veterans' Affairs), and Walter Harris (Citizenship and Immigration).

Since the Board sits three days a week for most of the day, it's sometimes quite a job to get four or five Ministers out of this list. When this year's estimates were being approved, Gardiner was away in the West; Fournier was on the sick list; Garson

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

Favorite Flowering Shrubs for Canadian Gardens

by G. H. Hamilton

IN EARLY DAYS, the pioneer was concerned with the construction of a tight dwelling that afforded some protection from the elements; today, the home builder must have regard for the development of his property as a whole in which the house and its environs are integral parts. So he becomes involved in two contiguous projects: one having to do with the inanimate materials that compose the house; the other with the living plants that provide the setting for the residence and form the outdoor living-room in which he and his family will seek privacy and relaxation during the warm months of the year. For the many home owners who this month may be giving thought to the improvement of the planting on their properties, here are some suggestions on this subject.

In landscaping home grounds, at least two regions are discernible: the *public area* to the front of the house, and the *private area* to the rear.

The public area is so called because it faces the roadway, allows the passerby a glimpse of the property. That the residents within must also be able to see out is sometimes overlooked. In order to provide for this two-way inspection, nothing should be done to obscure the field of vision. Correct planning makes the lawn the basic feature and has the trees and shrubs so situated that they direct the eye without effort to the house, for that is the object of primary interest. Proper foundation planting reveals the windows, makes the meeting place of stone and grass merge smoothly.

G. H. HAMILTON *is Botanist for the Niagara Parks Commission.*

Upright shrubs placed at the corners of the building will soften sharp angles and help to create an illusion of a shortened vertical mass—a desirable effect when the lot is narrow.

In the private area, the property lines should be marked by a medium or tall hedge that will screen the grounds from the prying eyes of inquisitive neighbors. The inner base of this hedge can be hidden by a border made up of flowering, woody and herbaceous plants. Judiciously placed shade trees, specimen shrubs, a well-kept lawn, essential pathways, and beds for special plants if space permits are other features commonly found in enclosed gardens.

This brief summary of the chief characteristics of most small properties implies that woody plants —in particular, flowering shrubbery—act as focal points in the development of an attractive garden picture. In order to discover which shrubs are most suitable for home planting, a questionnaire was sent to the leading Canadian growers in Canada. They were asked to list in order of preference the ten best flowering shrubs for gardens in this country. An analysis of the answers received is given in the table on next page.

Some further comment on the condensed data in the table may prove helpful. The Smooth Hydrangea is equally hardy, but has smaller clusters of white flowers. A large number of species and varieties of lilacs are offered by growers. Particularly attractive are the French Hybrids which have magnificent inflorescences of single or double flowers in a wide range of colors. The Butterfly Bush is sometimes called Summer Lilac because it has long terminal flower spikes. Good varieties are: Flaming Giant (imperial purple), Fascinating

VIBURNUM Tomentosum in usual flower cluster.

A LARGE white flowered lilac.

AZALEA Japonica, June-blooming, Niagara Falls.

FOR PAST TEN YEARS: Rhododendron in Queen Victoria Park, Niagara Falls, blooms like this every June. —Photos by Hamilton

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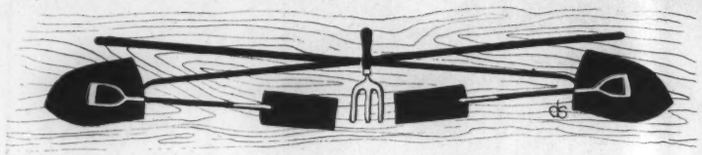

(pink), Royal Red (deep red), and White Cloud (white). Besides the Korean Spice Viburnum, the European Cranberry Bush (V. opulus roseum) is often grown.

For an excellent display, I prefer the Doublefile Viburnum which has flat inflorescences composed of a central mass of small fertile flowers surrounded by a single row of large, white sterile bloom. The Japanese Quince is a dwarf form. The Common Flowering Quince is a larger shrub that has flowers in white, pink or red. The Pea Shrub is commonly used for specimen planting or to make a hedge.

With the above list at hand, the home gardener can make a start in selecting suitable flowering shrubs for planting on his property. By consulting the nurseryman's catalogue, he can gather further details on the habits and cultural requirements of each species. If he is still in doubt, he can visit a reliable grower and at first hand obtain recommendations that are based on experience.

For the advanced amateur who is looking for something different or spectacular, I would like to suggest a few shrubs that, I think, have special merits:

Glossy Abelia is seldom seen in Canada, but it has proven quite satisfactory at Niagara Falls where it is grown without protection in the open border. This low shrub, 3-5 feet high, has gently arching branches that are strung with pink, tubular flowers borne in pairs or groups of 3 to 5. Its low, wide spreading form, its shiny foliage, and its prolonged period of bloom that extends from late June until August make it a gem that fits well in any planting.

The Magnolias are the most conspicuous flowering plants of early Spring. Sometimes shrubby, often tree-like, they serve to emphasize the

Selections of Leading Growers

Rating	Common Name	Height in ft.	Time of Bloom	Flower Color	Hardiness*
1.	Peegee Hydrangea	5-15	August	White turning pink, then blue	3
2.	Lilac	5-20	June	White, pink, blue, purple	3
3.	Mock Orange	4-6	June	White	2
4.	Van Houtte Spiraea	4-6	May-June	White	2
5.	Beauty Bush	4-6	June	White flushed pink	2
6.	Butterfly Bush	4-10	July-Aug.	White, pink, lilac, red	2
7.	Weigelia	8-10	May-June	White, rose	2
8.	Weeping Golden Bells	6-12	April-May	Yellow	2
9.	Flowering Plum	4-10	May	Pink	1
10.	Korean Spice Viburnum	3-5	May	White	2
11.	Flowering Crab	5-12	May-June	Pink, Red	2
12.	Japanese Quince	3	May	Red	2
13.	Variegated Dogwood	6-10	May	White	2
14.	Deutzia	5-7	June	White	2
15.	Pea Shrub	8-12	May-June	Yellow	3
16.	Golden Currant	4-5	May-June	Yellow	3

*Hardiness: Very Hardy, 3; Hardy, 2; Moderately Hardy, 1.

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narrow distinctions that exist between a shrub and a tree. Of the 5 or 6 species of the Magnoliaceae grown in Canada, the Star Magnolia and the Saucer Magnolia are most important. The Star Magnolia is the first to bloom—so early in fact that its waxy-white, star-shaped flowers are frequently touched by frost. The Saucer Magnolia comes in several forms that display enormous flowers that are white, pink or purple.

No discussion of flowering shrubs would be complete without some reference to the Rhododendrons. It should be noted that Horticulturists consider Rhododendrons and Azaleas to be two different groups of plants because Rhododendrons have evergreen leaves and bell-shaped flowers, while Azaleas are deciduous and have funnel-shaped blossoms. Botanists do not agree with this, but make a concession to the Horticulturist by marking all deciduous Rhododendrons with a bracketed A.

It is commonly believed that Rhododendrons are too tender for Canadian gardens. This is not true. Experience has shown that most losses result from drying out of the leaves and buds during the summer months, or from inattention to proper exposure and soil requirements of these plants.

When setting out Rhododendrons, choose a site where they will have protection from the wind and the full sun. As members of the Ericaceae, Rhododendrons are acid-loving plants. To provide the correct soil conditions, surround the roots with generous amounts of peat. The maintenance of soil acidity from year to year is accomplished by applying a small handful of aluminum sulphate to the surface of the soil about each plant every spring. They like plenty of moisture, but will not stand "wet feet". This suggests the need for good drainage so that water about the roots will be in motion.

It would be foolish to believe that many of the fine hybrids seen in gardens in England will do well here. The hardier forms which have the "blood" of the following must be used: Rhododendron (A) japonicum from Japan, R. (A) poukanense from Korea, R. lapponicum from Arctic America, R. maximum from Quebec and Nova Scotia, R. smirnovii from the Caucasus, and R. catawbiense from the mountainous regions of Virginia.

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THE SCARF

by Audrey Alexandra Brown

THE body moves in jostling streets, the flesh
Lives in houses of constant coming and going—
Parting and meeting again and parting afresh;
But the soul is of no man's knowing.
The soul, our sacred gift, our secret grace,
Has its separate still abiding place
Whose vaulted cell
As frail and hollow as a porcelain shell
Trembles with music like a struck bell.

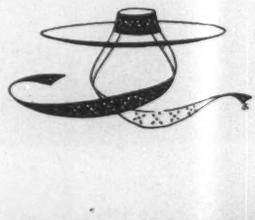
All my life I have known
That narrow chamber, closed with walls so near
That almost they appear
Solid, to be touched with the hand like stone.
It is not dark nor cold;
The walls shine softly like translucent gold,
The sun pours in; but no stranger
Ever may enter, for there is no door:
Who keeps the soul's house is free of danger,
He has the honey of heaven in his store;
But he shall go out no more.

There have I sat, and heard no human voice
Mourn or rejoice—
But sighings and whispers and the mysterious beat
Of far-off unknown feet,
Mingled with music more than earthly sweet,
Bassoon and windy zither and gladsome flute;
I have watched silence grow, a cloudy tree
Crystalled with coolest fruit.
Indeed the soul's house is a thing apart,
Roofed with eternity,
Raftered with space:
And yet it is as narrow as the heart,
And still it is a solitary place.

Or so I once believed. How little a thing
Can cause the bird in the breast to wake and sing!
In a crowded car
Packed as such places are
With aloof preoccupied jaded humanity
(How well I know their look!)
Out of its bag I shook
A scarf of colored silk to comfort me.

Such a brilliant thing,
Harlequin-hued as spring
It lay like a garden scattered across my knee,
A place for birds-of-paradise to preen—
The border emerald-green,
The centre mauvish like the bloom on plums,
Patterned with what a shower
Of crimson buds, pink roses in full flower,
And coppery yellow-edged chrysanthemums.
Ah, was there none whose sight
Was dimmed as mine,
Stung by the sharp delight
Of color like wine?
Gemlike it glowed and burned;
No head turned,
No face
Was lit with a trace
Of wonder or touch of joy:
Then I looked up and met the eyes of the boy.

Fancy can play such tricks with the flimsiest stuff
It's likely enough
I only fancied that black-ringed delphinium-stare
Was wise and aware:
It's likely enough the eyes that enchanted me
Looked but did not see,
Lost in some wholly private ecstasy.
I'll never know; but the solemn gaze of the child
Starred all my sky with happiness; I smiled,
Thinking, 'Here in my soul's house, my own
Small cell of echoing stone,
I am not, I never again shall be utterly alone.'



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GREEN-THUMB RECRUIT

THINGS TO DO IN MARCH

by Margaret Ness

A GARDEN is hardly a lovesome thing in March. Drab-looking brown earth, dead-looking shrubs and nothing—but nothing—to encourage you. Unless, of course, you have last year's garden in your mind's eye and a fervent wish to make it bigger and better. Real garden enthusiasts just sniff the March air and seem to know exactly when to begin their Spring attack. But raw garden recruits, just moved into a new home, or bare-average gardeners need prodding.

First: have you your basic garden tools? If your collection is stowed away, get it out and look it over. Some tools may be lost or new ones needed. The day you want to start digging in the northwest flower bed isn't the time to find out that you're fresh out of the implement you need.

And for beginners, here are the absolutely necessary tools:

A—Short Handled Tools: (1) trowel, (2) fork, (3) scratcher, (4) hand clippers.

B—Long Handled Tools: (1) cultivator, (2) hoe, (3) scuffle hoe, (4) bamboo rake, (5) iron rake, (6) turf edger, (7) spade, (8) spading fork.

C—Lawn sprinkler and hose.

D—Lawn mower.

But tools aren't all you require for a successful garden. You've got to muck about with such interesting items as loam, compost, lime and plant food. Especially if you have a new house and bare barren ground around it. But even old gardens need a facial every Spring.

SO HERE'S what you need to think about and order soon:

A—Organic matter. You can get a top dressing by buying some good rich loam. Or you can dig some well-rotted manure into the ground—you can buy this, too—or if you were garden-minded last Fall, you might have started your own compost heap. This is a simple matter of collecting the fallen leaves, shrub clippings, etc., into a pile which will reduce itself into humus.

B—Lime. Since most soils are acid, yours probably is too. Lime scattered over the grass and garden helps cut this acidity and also provides needed calcium and magnesium. You can buy limestone and sprinkle it at the rate of 100 lbs. pulverized or 75 lbs. hydrated to 1,000 sq. feet. Sandy soil, however, requires much less lime. That's for the first year. Skip the next year and then repeat with half the dosage.

C—Plant Food. This has to be bought and provides the mineral nutrients that the organic matter didn't have.

The best time for seeding grass, applying lime and planting shrubs is in the Fall. But if you missed out last Fall, you'll just have to prepare the soil now and follow right up with planting the garden.

Now when it comes to planting, keep a tight rein on your impulses. Just because baby shrubs or a frail sapling look so small, don't crowd them in. If you've put in too many shrubs, too close together, you just have the trouble of removing half of them—or of having them die of smotheration—when they grow big and bushy and have a wide spread. And if you've planted the frail sapling too near the garage, you'll have to make an unhappy choice in a few years. You'll either have to move a full-grown tree or the garage!

Unless you're very sure of your green thumb, it's best to stick to tried and true flowers for your garden. New and exotic blooms may be fun if you really want to become a garden nurse and practically spend your days at the garden bed, watching and panting with your delicate patient. But if you want a garden that needs minimum care—a garden to enjoy and not cherish—then think in terms of the sturdiest and easiest-to-grow annuals.

Away at the back, against the fence, you can be sure of the taller sorts such

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as cosmos, sunflowers. Then right in front of them, for medium height appeal, you can trust cornflower, snapdragon and calendula. And then in the foreground of the camera-photograph-type rows, a pretty border can be created of alyssum, zinnia, marigold, petunia. Of course you've got to sort out the colors and arrangement you yourself want, but these are annuals that will be true to you.

If you haven't perennials and biennials from seeds sown last summer, there are some which you can cultivate right now—by sowing from seed indoors: bellis perennis, chrysanthemum, dahlia, delphinium, geranium, hibiscus, hollyhock, forget-me-not, pansy, viola and wallflowers.

But now that March days are here, start that garden. Go right out now and find out about the soil—if you don't already know its history. Is the drainage good? It's fairly easy to find out. Dig a hole and if the earth is in the brown to red hues, then the soil is getting sufficient air. But if there's a green, grey or mottled tint, then the water is being held and the air isn't circulating. You'd better start planning drainage ditches. And any day now it will be time to trim those shrubs. But remember, don't be too enthusiastic, prune with discretion.

Ah, March! here we come with that garden look in our eyes.

are your rooms

warm...

Colors such as reds, pinks, yellows, corals, beiges and browns are warm. Notice the warm friendly appearance of this corner, for instance.

or cool...

Here is the same grouping but with an inviting cool look. Cool colors are blues, greens, grays and whites.

or just drab?...

The same corner again, but obviously lacking in harmony. The effect is dull and lifeless. Of course, even a brightly painted room can look drab if the colors are not chosen with an eye to harmony or dramatic emphasis.

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MUSIC

NEW RECORDS

PAGANINI CAPRICES, *Op. 1.* Eleven of the enormously difficult violin pieces played confidently if understandably, not too feelingly by the young prodigy Michael Rabin—age 13 at the time of recording. Recording: good. *(Columbia—ML 2168)*

THE MOLDAU; FROM BOHEMIA'S FIELDS AND GROVES — *Smetana.* George Szell conducts the Philharmonic Symphony of New York through a warmly graceful rendition of "From Bohemia's," and a relaxed and flowing treatment of "The Moldau." A recording of the complete Symphonic Cycle "My Life" not being available on records, it is to be hoped that Szell will complete it. *(Columbia—ML 2177)*

LAUDATE DOMINUM — *Gregorian Chant.* The Trappist Monks of the Abbey of Gethsemane, Kentucky, with spoken translation by Thomas Merton (Father Louis). Another proof of LP's boon: gaps in oratorio and unaccompanied choral music in 78 catalogues are rapidly being filled. Present example is highly specialized but highly rewarding; the chants are simple and moving. It's an ultimate irritation that Father Louis translates line by line during the pauses between lines but his voice is pleasing, his reading simple. Recording: excellent. *(Columbia—ML 4394)*

CARNIVAL OF THE ANIMALS — *Saint Saens.* A delightful "gag" recording of the old concert favorite, played by Andre Kostalanetz and his Orchestra; with verses by Ogden Nash read by Noel Coward. It contains such gems as

> The Kangaroo can jump incredible
> He has to jump because he's edible
> I could never eat a kangaroo
> But many fine Australians do
> Those with cookbooks as well as boomerangs
> Prefer him in tasty kangaroomeringues.

On the opposite side, Ravel's Mother Goose Suite in Kostalanetz's more usual chromium-plated style. Recording: excellent. *(Columbia—ML 4355)*

DON JUAN — *Strauss.* Toscanini and the NBC Symphony Orchestra. This is a dynamic version whose tonal beauty is not so good as Koussevitsky and the Boston SO (also for Victor) but it is intensely dramatic. On the opposite side Siegfried's Rhine Journey. Recording: brilliant. *(Victor—LM 1157)*

SYMPHONY NO. 38 IN D MAJOR ("Prague") — *Mozart.* Northwest German Radio Network Symphony under Hans Schmidt Isserstadt give a rich reading to this not always rewarding score, which threatens but does not match Beecham's version with the London Symphony Orchestra on *Columbia.* On the other side, the charming "Concert Rondo"; Wilhelm Kempff, piano and Dresden Philharmonic Orchestra under Paul van Kempen. Recording: good. *(Decca—DL 9535)*

THE SOVEREIGN QUEENS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

humble folk of the laboring sort.

In the end, Mary was hated both by her people and by her husband. But she had the Tudor courage, was selfless in her devotion to the Church and when, impoverished, she lay dying, she asked nothing for herself, but only some provision for her servants.

When Elizabeth succeeded her (1558) at the same age—25—as the second Elizabeth has come to the throne, the English roused themselves from a kind of sick, middle-aged nightmare and "went mad with joy". Elizabeth was not at all a virtuous character. But it was as much for her magnificent faults as for her spirit and her greatness that the English admire her now as they adored her in her lifetime.

They loved her courage, the swashbuckling violence with which, as the hour seemed to demand it, she could flourish a naked sword and advertise her ability to use it in the carefree language of a fishwife. Weak in constitution, it was only an immense vitality which kept her alive until she was seventy, and this vitality she pumped liberally into her people.

There can be no doubt that Elizabeth was evasive, indecisive and, above all, stingy. In a series of royal progresses, she sponged without shame on her subjects. Her zeal for the sea rovings of Hawkins, Drake and the rest was to a notable degree that of a principal shareholder. She was vain, and gorgeous in dress and, though her claim to the title of Virgin Queen is now believed to be absolute, she clung to the illusions of romance until she was an unlovely old woman in a light-colored wig.

But without fail she rose to the great moments of her reign.

Her own hope was that "her fame would spread abroad in her lifetime and, after, occasion memorial for ever". In this, Gloriana has had her way.

BETWEEN Elizabeth and Victoria came two Queens of minor note. Of Mary the Second, wife of William of Orange, and with him joint Sovereign, there is little to be said. At the Revolution in 1688 she sided with her husband against her father, but William overshadowed her. She died of smallpox and was childless.

Queen Anne is remembered for her ineffectual goodness and for her friendship with the Duchess of Marlborough, an ancestor of the present Prime Minister. They were Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman to one another. Queen Anne presided without talent over an age which produced the victories of Marlborough, the union of England and Scotland, the principle of party government, the great Augustan Age in literature and a gracious architectural style which still bears her name. But she was herself a sadly troubled woman who had seventeen children, none of whom lived beyond childhood.

In this line of Queens, the greatness of Victoria is unique. Lacking the Tudor conviction of absolute power, her personal authority has never been surpassed.

With the Prince Consort, Prince Albert, beside her, and later as the well-nigh immortal Widow of Windsor, through the longest reign in English history she redeemed the idea of royalty from the discredit brought upon it by the Hanoverians and gave it the strength, the unity with the everyday life of the people, which it still has. The people loved and worshipped her, but with feelings of awe towards her unassailable virtues which the first Elizabeth could never have hoped to inspire.

But today Victoria is remembered, not as the Great Queen and Empress, but as the eighteen-year-old girl to whom the Archbishop and the Lord Chamberlain knelt to tell her she was Queen.

That night, in the Journal she kept all her life, she wrote: "Since it has pleased Providence to place me in this station, I shall do my utmost to fulfill my duty towards my country. I am very young and perhaps in many, though not in all things, inexperienced, but I am sure very few have more good will and more real desire to do what is fit and right than I have".

We in our turn may be sure that Queen Elizabeth the Second comes now to her great task in the same humble yet confident spirit.

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BUSINESS

CONSTRUCTION

VANCOUVER'S BIG DAM

by Robert Francis

IN A NARROW river gorge north of Vancouver that experts have called one of the best natural water supply locations in the country, Canada's highest dam (325 feet) is being built; it will more than double Vancouver's domestic water potential.

Only a quarter hour's drive from the north shore of the city's harbor, Cleveland Dam on Capilano River will back up 13 billion gallons of water in a lake 3½ miles long. The dam is named after Dr. E. A. Cleveland, who had been Commissioner for Greater Vancouver Water District since 1926; he died a few weeks ago.

The $8,500,000 construction job is expected to be finished in the fall of 1953, when 200,000 cubic yards of concrete and 1,600 tons of steel will have gone into the towering structure. A diversion tunnel nearly 1,000 feet long and 30 feet in diameter, is near completion; it will handle the flow of the Capilano while the dam is actually being built. The finished dam will supply 220 million gallons of water a day to the city. At the point where the dam face will confront the artificial lake, the 300 feet deep gorge varies from about 16 feet in width at the bottom to around 100 at the top.

Timber has been slashed on either side of the site and power shovels are busy excavating the area where the dam abutments, which will measure 640 feet across the top, will be laid. An auto road will cross the dam, making the lake and its surroundings a scenic attraction.

In the lake bed itself, cutting of 600 acres of timber has begun. Every spar and stump must be removed, water officials explain, since some species of wood, such as cedar, give an unpleasant taste to drinking water.

At the damsite itself, sides of the canyon are so precipitous that power shovels and other excavating machinery have to be lowered by winch from wires rigged across the gorge. Experienced construction men think nothing of letting down these ponderous pieces of machinery 300 feet to a rocky ten-feet-wide ledge a few feet above the river.

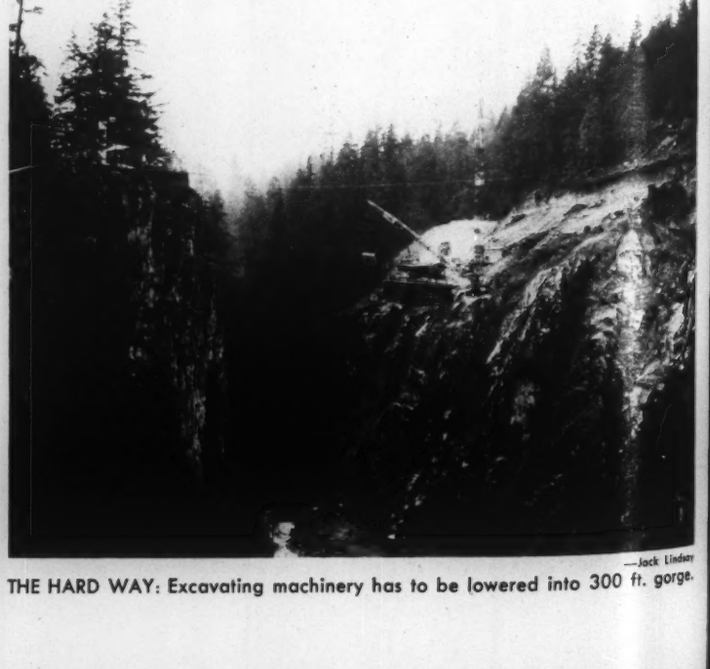
Workers themselves travel from upper levels to the canyon bottom on a 60-degree cable car lowered along greased runners.

The dam is designed so that power generating equipment could be installed in the future, but at present there are no plans to go into the electricity business.

An interesting feature of the project will be arrangements for moving salmon, coming in from the Pacific, from below the dam to spawning grounds above it.

Tentative plans call for trapping homing salmon and moving them by water truck to the lake above the dam. A "fish descender," a series of steps or baffles covered by a moderate flow of water will be built to enable young salmon to reach the sea without dropping—probably fatally—down the spillway of the dam.

Dr. Cleveland's dam will more than double the present supply, so that Vancouver not only will never have a water shortage, it can go right ahead and grow out of its britches.



—Jack Lindsay

THE HARD WAY: Excavating machinery has to be lowered into 300 ft. gorge.

INSURANCE

MANITOBA CUTS ACCIDENTS

by L. D. Millar

RESULTS of the new comprehensive safety plan for Manitoba, which has been tested in Winnipeg since January 1951, are now appearing. Winnipeg's 1951 fatal accidents were down 27 per cent from the previous year while those in the rest of the Province increased by 35 per cent. Non-fatal accidents in Winnipeg dropped 27 per cent, in the balance of Manitoba, 19 per cent.

The complete plan is five-pronged, four of which are now in operation in Winnipeg.

1. Strict examination of new drivers.
2. Score kept of driving habits of all drivers.
3. Strong Financial Responsibility Law enforced.
4. Unsatisfied judgment fund.
5. System of vehicle inspection to come.

The plan starts with new drivers and those who cannot produce an operator's license for the previous registration year. Before they may drive they are required to pass a written examination and take a vision test including visual acuity (minimum 20/40) and glare recovery, also test of reaction time, etc.

When these tests have been passed, the driver is given an instruction permit good for four months and within this period he must pass a strict road test. On the first test 62 per cent fail, on their second tests 23 per cent, on the third 12 per cent, and on the fourth and fifth tests only 1 per cent fail. This is proof that drivers can be improved.

NEXT, tab is kept on driving habits of all drivers. When a driver is involved in an accident or is convicted of a traffic offence or driving error, points are scored against him. When he accumulates six points, he is invited to attend the Driver Improvement Clinic. When he has eight points, he *must* attend the Clinic and take tests. If he passes the tests, he is given a probationary license, unless he demonstrates by his attitude that a period of suspension is necessary. If he still persists in wrong driving practices, his driving privileges are suspended for a period, the length of time depending upon the circumstances.

Manitoba's Financial Responsibility Law, one of the strictest on the continent, is an important part of the safety program. When an accident occurs in which anyone is injured or there is damage to property apparently in excess of $25, every driver involved, unless he can prove that he is financially responsible for damages (usually through insurance) has his car impounded, his car registration and driver's license suspended, and is required to pay storage charges incurred while the car is impounded. These penalties are lifted when all claims are satisfied and the driver has furnished proof of his financial responsibility for the future. Since this law was passed several years ago, the percentage of cars insured has jumped from about 25 per cent to 93 per cent.

An Unsatisfied Judgment Fund, made up of a small fee paid by each driver, takes care of claims of victims of accident who cannot collect damages from an uninsured driver or from a hit-and-run driver.

It is expected that soon the plan will be rounded out with a system of inspection of vehicles.

The new safety plan being tried out in Winnipeg is paying dividends in reduction of accidents and also in amounts paid for insurance. While increases in automobile-insurance rates recently announced averaged 11.6 per cent for all Manitoba including Winnipeg, those in Winnipeg went up only 3.3 per cent.

■ Up 13 per cent over 1950, life insurance sales in Canada reached a total of about $1.9 billion in 1951, according to figures of Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

All summer long, the hot sun works magic in the vineyards of Niagara. Gradually the grape clusters swell with rich juices. Then the vintage—and the juices must begin a new "growth", far from the sun—maturing into good Canadian wines in the cool darkness of the cellars. Finally they reach perfection—ready to fill your glass with warm pleasure. Enjoy Canada's wines... buy a few bottles today.

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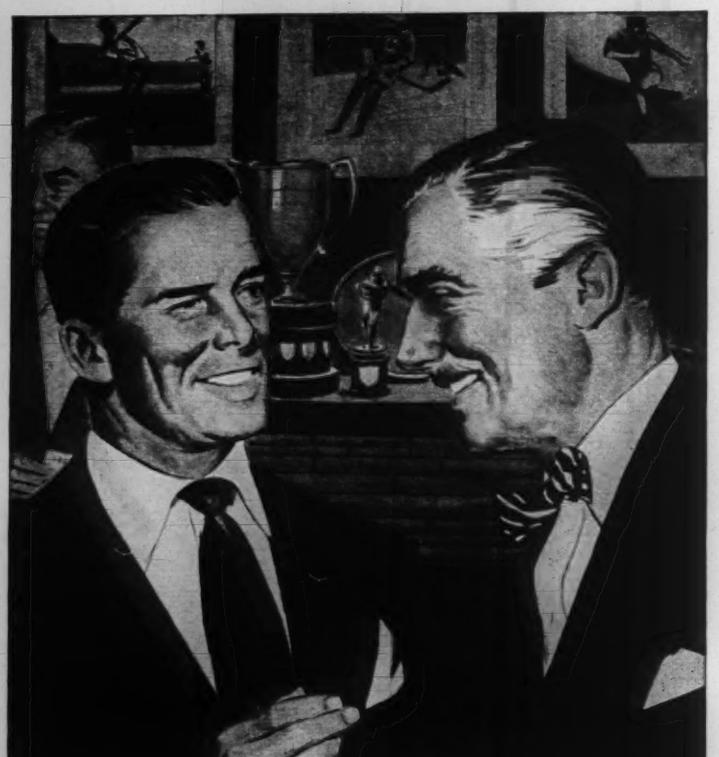

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OTTAWA FIGURES TAXES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16

was in Paris; Claxton was in Lisbon. The brunt of the work fell on Abbott and McCann, with some of the others attending each time.

The detailed examination of estimates requires a lot of preparatory work by the Treasury Board staff under Bryce. One of the toughest jobs facing any Deputy Minister is to persuade Bryce that he needs more money. If he can do so his troubles may be half over. If he can't, his only hope is to persuade his own Cabinet Minister to fight for the funds with the full Treasury Board.

The first formal step in the preparation of the Budget comes in the Fall. In late October Abbott sends out a letter to each department of Government asking for its estimates for the following year. He tells them the general lines of Budget policy, and in these times it is always an explanation of why they must keep their spending down.

BY CHRISTMASTIME Bryce is chasing the laggard departments that haven't got their estimates in. Then the pruning starts. Departments that wouldn't take "no" from Bryce, probably get it from the Treasury Board. In rare cases the decision may have to go to the full Cabinet. It's difficult to define any general yardstick; but Abbott generally has an idea of his overall limit on expenditure. Last year, for example, he was determined to keep the civil estimates under $2,000 million. He ended at $1,987 million.

It's astonishing how little of the total Budget is open to cuts. Nearly half of it is for defence, where the physical program is pretty well laid down by Canada's international commitments.

On the civil side about 60 per cent is fixed by statute: debt charges, pensions, family allowances and suchlike. Abbott cannot cut these: about the best he can do is to insist on what has been called "stamps and stationery" economy—that is, try to ensure utmost economy of operation.

I doubt if there's more than $300 million out of nearly $4 billion which leaves the Finance Department much choice. When you come down to it, Abbott has a confined space for axe-wielding.

When the estimates are finally completed, pruned and approved they are presented to Parliament—as early in the session as possible. Then comes the real business of budget-making.

—Chambers in Halifax Chronicle-Herald

The Treasury Board has no part in this. Abbott and McCann make the decisions, and report them to the Cabinet just shortly before Budget Day.

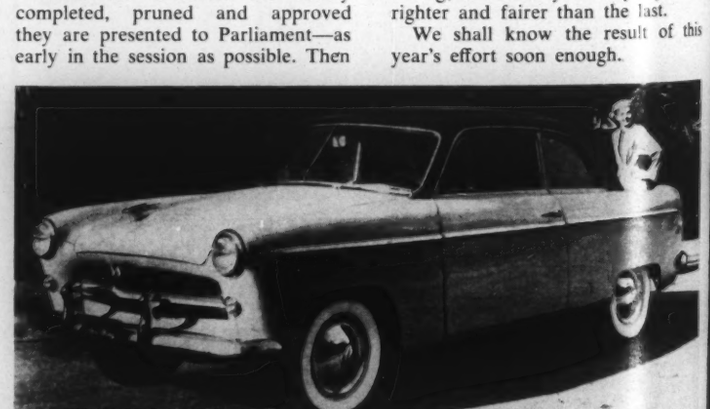
Bryce gives place to Eaton at the daily meetings with Abbott. Dave Sim (Deputy Minister for Customs and Excise) and Charles Gavsie (Deputy Minister for Taxation) come over from the Department of National Revenue. All the representations Eaton has been hearing throughout the year come up for examination. Many of them will arouse real sympathy.

There is no perfect budget. There are objections to every tax. Moreover there must be a measure of informed guessing. Eaton knows that, on the present scale of income tax, a one per cent rise in personal incomes means a rise of 2.1 per cent in the tax yield. But who is to forecast what the level of personal incomes will be?

This year the income tax scales are to be revised. Last time that was done Abbott went over no less than 30 different schedules before he decided on one which would produce the required revenue and also be as fair as he could make it.

Abbott and his officials would be the last people to claim that any Budget of theirs has ever been 100 per cent right or 100 per cent fair—or ever will be. But they think they are right more often than they are wrong; and each year they try to be righter and fairer than the last.

We shall know the result of this year's effort soon enough.



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U.S. BUSINESS

MORE NEWSPRINT COMMITTEES

by R. L. Hoadley

ANOTHER Congressional Committee has come up with its report on an investigation of the North American paper industry. (There have been half a dozen such probes in the last few years, most of them aimed at the Canadian paper industry.) This last one followed the usual pattern set by American congressmen. First came the gusty charges of monoply in the wood pulp industry followed by the ballyhoo of public hearings which duly made the headlines for a few days. Then the investigators folded their tent and quietly stole away.

Here is the final report that did not make the headlines. It was issued by the Monopoly Subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee. Said the Committee: it would be "unwise" to offer any conclusions or recommendations because it wound up its investigation eighteen months ago and changes have occurred which would necessitate a re-investigation "before conclusions or recommendations of a contemporary nature could be arrived at with precision."

Meanwhile, defence production officials are about to approve six applications covering an additional 256,000 tons of U.S. annual newsprint production. This is slightly more than one-half the 494,000-ton expansion goal Washington set for the next five years. The applications involve fast tax write-offs for the proposed plants. Most of the increased output would not be available until 1955.

Right now the newsprint shortage has eased temporarily but paper trade officials predict that late this year or in 1953 "we might very well find the paper situation just as tight as in 1951."

THIS IS the way officials of the newsprint branch of the National Production Authority size up the situation, present and future: Canadian expansion plans have sounded as though they were more nearly the solution of the newsprint problem than they really are. Canadian expansion by 1960 at best would be a 29 per cent increase over 1950; at worst, a 15 per cent increase. The NPA's point is that this gain is far less than U.S. demand has increased. Assuming that the U.S. got all the Canadian output (which it won't of course) the Canadian mills would have to boost production by 82 per cent over the next ten years to take care of projected requirements in the States alone.

Washington authorities have declined to make any official comment on recent rumors of an advance on newsprint prices. But privately they admit there has been "talked-of" increases ranging from $4 a ton upward. Such rumors crop up from time to time, but officials seem to think the current ones are stronger than usual.

Canadian newsprint production dwarfs that of the U.S. which reached a peak 25 years ago—and then slid down to a low of 720,000 tons in 1943. From that point it has gradually recovered to 1,107,000 tons at present. U.S. output of all paper products in 1951 was 26,100,000 tons. Next in total production was Canada with 9,600,000 tons.

Insurance Investors

AMERICAN life insurance companies have invested nearly $2.5 billion in Canada, an increase of $1.25 billion in the last ten years.

A study issued by the Life Insurance Institute shows how the money has been invested: Government bonds $900 million; provincial and local government bonds $600 million; and corporate bonds $750 million. The corporate bonds include $350 million in public utility issues, $350 million industrial issues, $50 million in railroad securities and $150 million in mortgages.

The present total of Canadian corporate bonds in American life insurance portfolios is three times that of ten years ago and large additional amounts are being added. During the past year a $100 million commitment for investment in iron ore development was made.

Where It Goes

THE U.S. BUDGET is two and one-half times the total national income of Great Britain. It provides for Government spending at the rate of $240 million a day; $10 million an hour. The amount requested for defence purposes alone is nearly five times as great as the armament spending of all the rest of the NATO countries combined.

Value of the 1913 dollar declined from par to 50 cents from 1913 to 1920. Then it recovered to a peak of 77 cents in 1933. It dropped to 55 cents by VJ Day. Since then it has declined to its present worth of 38 cents.

—Jensen, in Chicago Daily News

A big job for the alteration department.

What Do You Recommend?...

Year after year this single question seems to be asked us more frequently than any other. For an organization such as ours with broad experience and access to many markets, it should be easy to answer . . . it's part of our business. And very often it *is easy* to answer . . . it's easy when our client has taken us into his confidence . . . we know his aims, his objectives, his requirements. Together we work out a program to do what he wants done, and to the best of our ability, we see to it that our recommendations fill his particular bill.

You see, we at Ames regard the investing of money as a pretty personal business. The personal requirements of our clients demand our personal care, thought and study. In many, many cases, the personal relationship is really a "professional" relationship, and a competent investment adviser no more has a "universal" investment recommendation than a competent medical adviser has a "universal" prescription. Short term government bonds won't produce 5% income . . . common stocks won't protect a short term cash requirement.

So . . . to get back to the question . . . when we make an investment recommendation, we like to feel that it will meet the personal requirements of the individual. Experience has proved to us that a personal, confidential relationship between investor and investment adviser is the only sound basis for investment recommendations. This, of course, means personal service . . . the type of service which is available to our clients . . . available to you. You will be welcomed in any of our offices, or, if more convenient, we will be happy to discuss your personal investment program by mail.

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PROFILE

IMMIGRANT'S SUCCESS STORY

by Isabel LeBourdais

WHEN Aron Zawalkov left the almost illiterate White Russian village of Hlinitz in 1905, the largest children's wear plant in the British Commonwealth, or a reputation for children's style-setting extending over the American continent were not in his dreams. He just wanted freedom and opportunity for his family.

Arrived in Montreal, Aron became a clothing-plant operator at $2.50 a week and was fired for asking for 50c more. But by 1907 he had saved enough to bring his wife and two little boys to Canada. And ten years later he had $700 and a burning desire to set up his own business.

Gaiters were in fashion but no large concern was making them. Remember the men's spats? the women's half-length buttoned gaiters of the pre-golosh era? the over-the-knee children's gaiters?

So Aron took his $700 and went to New York to buy as many yards of gaiter felt as he could afford. One got the most from the least with gaiters—several from one yard of cloth. Back in Montreal he set up one machine in his attic and began work.

One year later he had four machines and six employees in a store. Two years after that he had ten machines and twelve employees in a large house, working downstairs while his family lived above. The Dominion Gaiter Company was a going concern.

But gaiters were too seasonal. And they were going out of fashion. So Aron began a shift to children's outdoor clothing. For 30 years now, Dominion Gaiter Co. has made no gaiters.

Within three years more, Aron had moved to his first real factory building with 50 employees. Next year his son Abe joined the firm and in 19[illegible] Gerald. Gerald became the desi[illegible] of the family.

By 1930 another expansion, another move, to take in 200 workers. By 1941 camp clothes and boys' sportswear were added, and a second factory opened at Granby, Que., across the St. Lawrence River. In 1950 Dominion Gaiter Co. built its own plant in Rosemount, Montreal.

Perhaps it is Abe's early connection with the Montreal labor movement that is responsible for the fact that, while Dominion Gaiter has no union, there is no agitation for one either inside or outside the plant. With a 40-hour, five-day week for over 15 years, Abe doesn't see what all the fuss is about in so many other industries across Canada. Most of the 500 employees are women, and most of them have worked for the Zawalkovs for ten years or more. But they aren't on piece-work. Abe and Gerald regard piece-work as too hard on the nerves. With so many style variations and a rigid standard of perfect work, they are convinced a regular weekly wage results in better work.

Aron is an old man now. He is a contented man, eternally grateful for the opportunity Canada gave a poor Russian immigrant.

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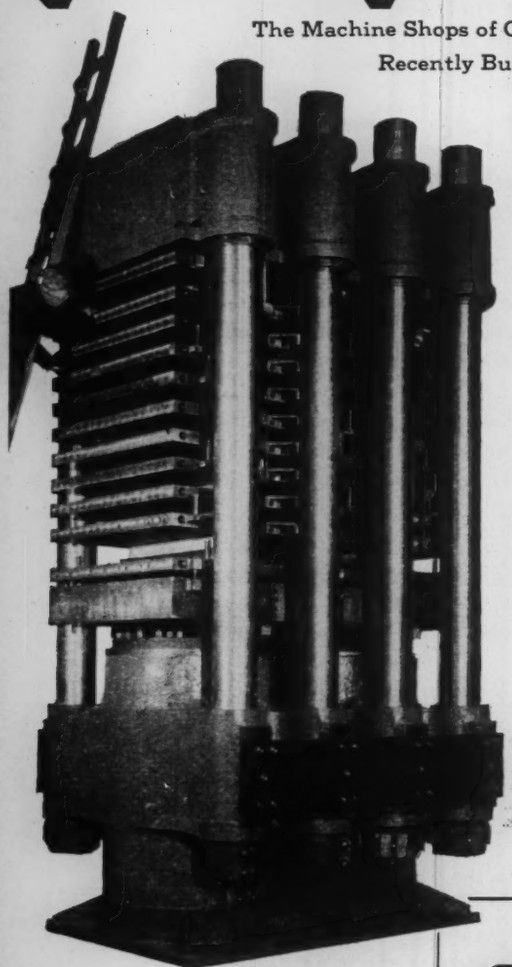

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BUSINESS COMMENT

OUR OIL NEEDS U. S. MARKET

by P. M. Richards

ABOUT the beginning of May, when the tankers are again moving on the Great Lakes, Western Canada's oil production will rise to a new all-time peak of between 190,000 and 200,000 barrels per day. Incidentally, production of that volume will represent a 1,000 per cent increase over the level that prevailed just prior to Leduc's discovery five years ago. And Western Canada's proved oil reserves are now estimated at some 1,700 million barrels, comparing with less than 100 million at the start of 1947—a 1,700 per cent increase.

The growth prospects are bright. But with growth, complications are looming up.

Against the 200,000 barrels a day when shipping resumes (up from 120,000 barrels during the season of closed navigation), Western Canada now has an actual oil potential of over 250,000 barrels daily, this potential being the volume of oil that could be produced under sound conservation principles if the transport, refining and marketing facilities were available. Since all Canada's daily consumption of oil is about 425,000 barrels daily, this country is still a long way short of self-sufficiency.

But our potential is growing rapidly as discoveries continue, and Carl O. Nickle, MP for Calgary West, publisher of the Calgary *Daily Oil Bulletin* and a leading authority on Western oil, says we may well achieve self-sufficiency over the next two or three years. He forecasts that ten years hence Western Canada will be turning out oil and gas with a value greater than that of the output of the West's agricultural industry, an industry now in the billion-dollar-a-year bracket (in contrast, the oil and gas industry turned out some $120 million in crude products, mostly in Alberta, during the past year).

LAST YEAR over 200 companies, Canadian and foreign, large and small, poured over $200 million into Western Canada oil and gas exploration development and land. The number of producing oil wells increased by 816 during the year and gas wells by 125. Alberta, heart of the industry, had 98 finds, comprising 35 oil strikes and 63 gas discoveries; Saskatchewan, for several years a producer of heavy crude at Lloydminster, came through with two oil strikes and three gas finds; Manitoba provided its first oil, with two discoveries in the southwest corner of that province, and British Columbia came through with a gas discovery and its first oil strike, both in the northeastern section of BC.

Today the industry is pouring money at the rate of $12 million monthly into the drilling, geological and geophysical phases of exploration and development, an all-time high for Canada. And more millions are being expended in lease and reservation fees, and in bonuses to Government and to private mineral rights owners.

In the past three years $250 million has been spent to provide Western oil with the means of transport, refining and distribution, and over the next two years at least another $200 million will be spent, to provide by mid-1954 facilities and markets capable of supporting a year-round daily average of some 280,000 barrels.

All this is very encouraging. But the brightness of the prospect is diminished by these facts: that Western Canada needs markets for the oil it produces, that Eastern Canada from Montreal to the Atlantic is uneconomically far to ship western oil, that the obvious answer is to sell our western surplus to the Western United States and buy eastern U.S. oil for eastern Canada, but that is obstructed by the existence of a U.S. tariff of 21 cents a barrel on Canadian crude, even though U.S. oil enters Canada free.

If the U.S. tariff against Canadian oil were substantially lowered or eliminated, the 1954-55 market for our oil could be much larger than 280,000 barrels, and the market could expand greatly thereafter. Carl O. Nickle says the cold fact is that the best way for Canada to become self-sufficient in oil is "in balance", reaching with its own oil from Vancouver to Toronto and delivering its surplus to the United States, with American and other crudes serving the big 140,000 barrels daily market centred on Montreal and the sizeable market in the Maritime provinces.

If the growing recognition of the interdependence of the two nations on each other's natural resources and the large U.S. participation in Canadian oil development are not sufficient to induce the U.S. to open its doors to Canadian oil, says Nickle, U.S. self-interest alone should dictate that the nation which now produces over 55 per cent and consumes 60 per cent of world oil production while possessing only 28 per cent of world reserves, must safeguard its future by making possible the maximum development of great new reserves in neighboring Canada. For Canada, that development depends upon markets.

Cost of Frills

ON THE AVERAGE, of every dollar the consumer pays for packaged or processed goods, 59 cents are consumed by the costs of distribution and only 41 by the costs of production, according to J. William Horsey, President of Dominion Stores Ltd. Mr. Horsey made this statement in the course of announcing, at an Advertising and Sales Club conference in January, that he would offer a prize of $2,000 for the best treatise on distribution, to stimulate interest in possible cost reductions in that field. He

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enlarged on the subject the other day to a *Globe and Mail* writer.

"Think of it!" said Mr. Horsey. "Out of each dollar you pay 59 cents for the privilege of picking an article up where you want it and in the shape or form you wish it to be delivered or handed to you. That is a tremendous challenge to business. Immense sums have been spent in research in various lines of production, and costs have been reduced as a result, but in distribution little effective research has been done and costs are still mounting. The fact is that increases in distribution costs often cancel economies made in production."

Mr. Horsey said he was discouraged by the lack of interest in the subject. Yet there was an enormous field there for the profitable application of knowledge and skill.

Most Insurance

CANADIANS can now claim to be the most life-insurance-conscious people in the world, since they collectively own more life insurance, in relation to national income, than do the people of any other country. *Current Topics*, published by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, says that figures prepared by the U.S. Institute of Life Insurance show that the total life insurance owned by nationals of Canada is equal to 110 per cent of Canada's national income, comparing with 98 per cent in the case of the United States and about 50 per cent for the United Kingdom, Switzerland and the Netherlands. The prime reason for this fine showing is, no doubt, evidenced by this striking fact: that not a single dollar entrusted to a Canadian legal reserve life insurance company has ever been lost.

Why Firms Expand

WHY do firms enlarge their plants and buy more and better equipment? To make more money? Not necessarily; sometimes it is just that they may be able to make as much money in future as they have in the past.

Present high levels of wages and taxes tend to so reduce the profit per unit produced that manufacturers have to do a very large volume of business in order to make money. In many cases, the impelling reason for the undertaking of plant expansions has been the recognition of this fact. These manufacturers have expanded in order that they might continue to live.

Looking at plant expansions in this light, the prevention of many of them over the past year as an anti-inflation measure, by means of the withholding of bank loans and materials, is perhaps not so nationally useful as has been claimed. That is, it serves the near-term but not the long-term good. For inability on the part of the companies concerned to bring their earning power into line with advancing costs must reduce their economic efficiency and land them in trouble eventually. Jobs will be fewer, production smaller and prices higher than they would be otherwise. The fact is that governmental interference with business is not good for business or for society, over the long-term.

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Montreal, February 22nd, 1952.

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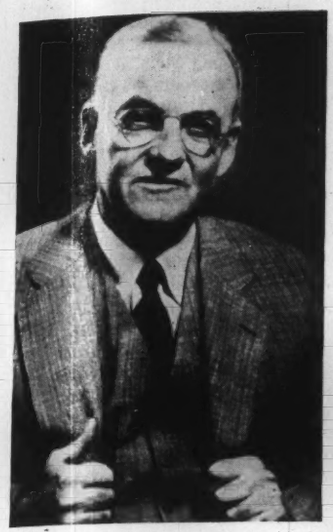

JOHN FOSTER DULLES: He urges a new and positive U.S. policy to curb Red China.

China Policy

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 15

he does not frame President Truman's foreign policy, nor does he necessarily speak for the Government.

Mr. Dulles has been tireless in the last few weeks in proclaiming that the present American policy towards China has come to a full stop and must be replaced by a new one. The time seems to have come at last, when, to use a famous phrase of Mr. Acheson's, "the dust has settled."

WHAT MR. DULLES is urging might be summarized as follows:

(1) The Communist Government of China is becoming stronger militarily all the time, as evidenced by their swift increase in air and anti-aircraft strength in Korea during the last few months. Unless something is done the Chinese may threaten South-East Asia and even Japan.

(2) There is only a limited amount of time—perhaps four or five years at the best—in which to prevent the Communists from consolidating an unshakeable hold over the Chinese people, by the end of which time they may have become the dominant power in Asia. By then the United States may no longer be able to prevent Japan from entering into the close economic relations with China which geography and the distribution of resources make natural.

(3) Therefore the present Western policy of countering direct Chinese aggression if it breaks out, but otherwise of refraining from threatening China, is now inadequate. It must be replaced by a "positive" policy aimed at keeping the Chinese off balance militarily, at harassing the Chinese Government to prevent it from acquiring an ironclad control over the Chinese people, and at paving the way for the downfall of the Communist regime and its replacement by a government more responsive to the real needs of China and more disposed to peaceful relations with the West.

There are many people in the United States and elsewhere, including a number of officials in the State Department, who would agree with this analysis. The real argument concerns the methods to be used to put it into force.

Washington is full of people with deceptively simple remedies. China, they say, should be paralyzed militarily if it shows any further aggressive tendencies by (a) a naval blockade or (b) by bombing the Chinese airfields or (c) cutting the Trans-Siberian Railway or (d) bombing industrial bases in Manchuria or (e) cutting the internal rail and canal communications, or any permutation or combination of these.

Methods of weakening the Chinese Government run all the way from permitting a full-scale onslaught by the Chinese Nationalists from Formosa through various psychological warfare devices to economic and diplomatic pressures.

It is doubtful if Mr. Dulles would agree with the cruder of these sug-

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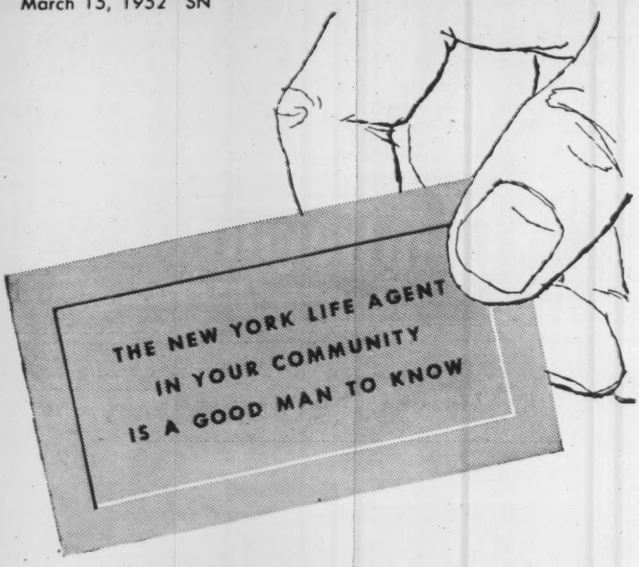

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gestions. He would probably not be prepared at the moment to go any further than a campaign of psychological warfare, one element of which would be to increase the uncertainty of the Chinese about the possibility of an attack by the Chinese Nationalists from Formosa.

But Mr. Dulles would probably support the idea of a naval blockade and economic sanctions, irrespective of whether or not there is an armistice in Korea. The Administration, however, is committed to none of these plans, and there is a deep-seated doubt about the military value of Chiang Kai-shek's army. So no firm decision has been taken as to what the positive measures of a new China policy can be.

Churchill on China

London.

IT WILL BE a long time before the heat and dust raised by Winston Churchill's sensational revelation that the late Labor Government had committed itself, in certain circumstances, to "action not confined to Korea" subsides. If the week's foreign affairs debate in the House of Commons had no other usefulness, it served its purpose by forcing Mr. Churchill to give the clearest account we have yet had of the British attitude in the Far East.

He stated emphatically that "nothing could be more foolish than for the armies of the United States or the United Nations to become engulfed in the vast areas of China." Even more firmly, he stated that "nothing could be less useful or fruitful than for Chiang Kai-shek to plunge on to the mainland."

When Aneurin Bevan quoted John Foster Dulles's famous remark that "the United States would not stand idly by while any part of the world remained under the rule of Communist or Fascist dictatorship," and asked whether that represented the policy of the British Government, Mr. Churchill rose immediately and said: "Certainly not."

All these amount to a considerable clarification of Mr. Churchill's previous statements on foreign policy, and even the left-wing journal *New Statesman and Nation* admits that he is now committed to "a policy of restraint" in the Far East.—*OFNS*

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FUTURE OF OPERA

OPERA FESTIVAL MOVES AHEAD

by John Yocom

"THERE is no future in opera. Most operas are in the hands of grocers, so how can you expect good music? If I want to see pretty pictures, I go to the movies. If I want to hear orchestral music, I go to a symphony concert."

Thus peppery Sir Thomas Beecham let fly in San Francisco just as Toronto was seeing its third opera festival. It was the annual presentation of the Opera Festival Association of Toronto in collaboration with the Royal Conservatory Opera Company. While Sir Thomas's broadside hit moth-eaten productions that have been called operas (they'll always be with us probably), it missed last week's musical show by a mile.

The Festival was by and large an artistic success—and thanks to good local promotion and management came out financially. Nicholas Goldschmidt, who appropriately received his final Canadian citizenship papers as the Festival closed, conducted all but one of the performances of "The Bartered Bride" and "The Magic Flute". The staging was by Herman Geiger-Torel. "Manon" was guest-conducted by Thomas Martin of the New York City Centre.

Many will agree that orthodox opera form, as presented for years with accumulated dramatic and musical abuses, deserved Sir Thomas's criticisms. But as Dr. Arnold Walter pointed out last month to a group of Ottawa music teachers, opera, because of its strong and enduring traditions, has been slower than the theatre to adopt new techniques in staging and design.

THINGS have changed—and are still changing. Bing has done it at the Met; Vetra has done it in Halifax and people like Goldschmidt and Geiger-Torel have done it in Toronto. (Artistic details of the festival production were supervised by an advisory committee of Dr. Edward Johnson, Dr. Ettore Mazzoleni and Dr. Walter. Sets were designed by Hans Berends of Montreal.)

Reducing traditional operatic stiltedness seems to have been an easier task than opera people might have suspected. For one thing there was the matter of language. Singing "The Bride" and "The Flute" in good translation and in clearly enunciated English (but quite properly keeping "Manon" of a Gallic mould in French) was simply good theatre. So was the business of careful coaching in acting.

But most important of all was the emphasis on good singing both by principals and the choruses. This was uniformly excellent in the Festival.

The lively tunes of "The Bride"—the show with which the Royal Conservatory began its opera experiment some years ago—were presented with a dash and freshness that could come only from enthusiastic youth. Young Canadian singers from all parts of Canada are now finding a real opportunity for training their talents in the operatic field. The choruses were a bit gauche and self-conscious in stage movements and groupings (*e.g.*, as villagers in "The Bride") but they were right on the ball with tone quality. The principals — Mary Morrison and Reginald Heal as young peasant lovers—were lukewarm actors in the first part of the performance but there was little wrong with their singing. Jan Rubes as the marriage broker kept things moving briskly. With his old country experience, he is a real asset to opera in Canada.

As a twentieth-century story "The Flute" would be hopelessly absurd but the music is Mozart at his most glorious. The Festival presentation was handsomely mounted, the costuming by Rudolfo Nicoletti was a colorful component in itself, and the beautiful handling of arias by Lois

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

CANADA BUILDS

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By JOHN ROSS, P. Eng. for The Association of Professional Engineers of Ontario.

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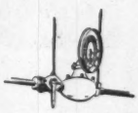

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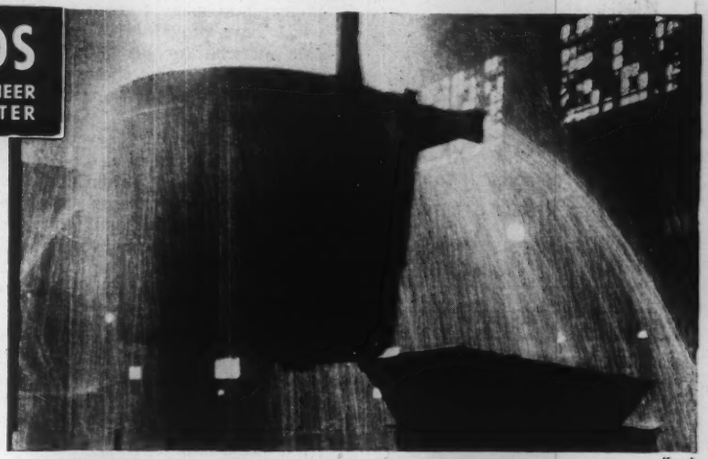

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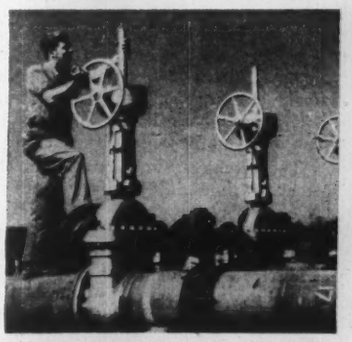

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BOOK REVIEWS

KEMAL IN THE BACKGROUND

THE DARK MOMENT—by Ann Bridge—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.25.

by J. L. Charlesworth

AS THE WIFE of a British diplomat, Ann Bridge has been able to travel to many foreign countries, which have provided her with valuable material for her other profession. She has a wider choice of scenic backgrounds than most novelists have and when one of her new novels is announced one can never predict where her characters will be found. One can predict, however, that they will include some pleasant, well-mannered English people, and some foreigners, who conform to essential standards of the British although their manners and customs may differ superficially.

The scene of Miss Bridge's latest novel is Turkey during the 1914-18 war and the subsequent rise to dictatorial power of Mustafa Kemal. The book has two heroines — Fanny Pierce, an English girl who spends her childhood in Turkey, and her great friend, Féridé, daughter of a rich Turkish pasha. The intimacy existing between the two is broken during the war, when Fanny becomes a nurse in England and Féridé is married to a Turkish officer; but it is resumed when the English girl is again able to visit her friend, going to Ankara, where Féridé's husband is one of Kemal's staff.

The machinery of the novel, which creaks at times, has been set up chiefly to display the rise of modern Turkey under its brilliant leader. Ann Bridge seems to have a great admiration for Kemal and she has manipulated her characters so as to have them reveal many facets of his nature. The story of the hardships undergone by the Turks in their war against Greece is dramatically told, and Kemal is perhaps made more credible by being seen through his effect on others than he would have been if the author had attempted a direct portrait.

On the whole, the Turkish characters of the novel seem more convincing than the English. Fanny at times seems unnecessarily irritating, even for an English heroine, but Féridé is a real person and her grandmother is a memorable matriarch.

—"Background for Beauty"
GHIRLANDAIO: "OLD MAN"

Corrective View

CANADIAN WRITERS—by Arthur L. Phelps—*McClelland & Stewart*—$2.00.

by B. K. Sandwell

"ADVENTURES in the spoken essay" Mr. Phelps calls these items, which are 14 in number and range from Haliburton to Klein and Birney. But for the publisher's statement that they were delivered to the graduate students of McGill we should take them for broadcasts; at any rate they are all about the same length, nine pages, and each has a list of the subject's works.

Mr. Phelps is a useful corrective to the ordinary run of Canadian reviewers. He has got at most of the significance of Morley Callaghan's "The Loved and the Lost," he has a very just appreciation of Merrill Denison (including an apt explanation of why Mr. Denison lives in New York), he is rightly grieved at the inadequate recognition of Raddall in Canada, and he dislikes people who are "half-ashamed of Robert Service."

—Irene Hawkins
JACKET: "THE DARK MOMENT"

All these are good things to do or be, and they are especially good when they proceed from a top-ranking professor in a large university.

The Deepest End

THE SWIMMING POOL — by Mary Roberts Rinehart—*Clarke, Irwin*—$3.50.

by Lucy Van Gogh

THE GREAT talent of Mrs. Rinehart consists in the ability to make highly respectable people, while still preserving all the external marks of respectability, commit murders or do things that make people think they are committing murders or get themselves murdered—three lines of conduct which can obviously be added up to make a mystery story that readers will sit up all night to read.

Once you have dived into "The Swimming Pool" you will not come out until you have gone right down to the deepest end. You will have gooseflesh while you are in it, but when you emerge you will be warmed and comforted as if by a nice long drink.

Some day this reviewer is going to check up *all* the clues that are tossed out to mislead you, or just to keep you in suspense, in a Rinehart novel, and see if they are all accounted for in the solution. We have never done so yet, because we have always been too relieved by the solution to bother about the misleading clues in any of her works, up to and including this. But if we find she has been playing tricks on us we are going to show her up.

—"Background for Beauty"
PRIEST KING, KNOSSOS

Neo-Victorian

A BACKGROUND FOR BEAUTY—by Arnold Silcock—*Ryerson*—$12.00.

by Paul Duval

IN THIS WORK, British author and architect, Arnold Silcock, has traversed a rambling stretch of philosophy, history and aesthetics. In form, the essays which compose it frequently are as untidy as one might wish any book devoted to "beauty" to be; the content, extravagantly studded with illustrative verse quotes, ends up by being almost anthological in character.

Mr. Silcock's opinions, though printed on luxurious, traditionally watermarked stock, are frequently startling in their vehemence. He cares little for his own age—*e.g.* . . . "the twentieth century . . . An age which will go down in history as spiritually bankrupt, psychologically unbalanced and cynically nihilist . . ." The nature of Silcock's neo-Victorian idealism sometimes erupts in cranky outbursts —"Professionalism—it implies something false, lacking in healthy vitality, making an artificial business—a traffic —of what should be a spontaneous, sincere experience . . . The 'pot-boiler'

is only too well known as the product of professionalism."

One wonders how many important "non-professional" artists the author might have in mind. By this highly personal interpretation of words, and by references to such fleeting incidents as "flying saucers", Mr. Silcock has mixed a mild mickey finn from what might have been vintage stock.

It is to be regretted that the text of this volume is not equal to its format. Physically, "A Background for Beauty" is to be warmly commended; its eight plates in color and 76 black and white illustrations ranging from Paleolithic engravings to Picasso are excellent.

Courtroom Drama

UNFAIR COMMENT Upon Some Victorian Murder Trials—by Jack Smith-Hughes—*British Book Service*—$4.25.

by Franklin Davey McDowell

HERE IS a book that should have distinct appeal to all members of the bench and bar who are interested in unusual backgrounds of criminal court cases. It can be recommended highly to the detective fiction enthusiast, provided he is not a "thriller" addict.

Mr. Smith-Hughes, a barrister of the Inner Temple, has selected the cases of seven murders, or alleged murders, which made "front-page news" in the mid-Victorian Era. Some of the accused, a very few, were convicted, but the majority of them were acquitted. Of outstanding interest is the curious case of two seamen convicted of "wilful murder." They were sentenced to the gallows in the morning, reprieved in the afternoon, and, a day or so later, had their penalty commuted to "six months' imprisonment without hard labor."

Although the author deals fully with the drama of the courtroom and its opposing counsel, much of the book's charm and interest are to be found in that background drama unfolded in the lower courts. For this he has gone to the evidence of the police and witnesses as given at the inquest and police court, as well as at the assizes.

As the cases are spread over a 30-year period from the early fifties to the mid-eighties, Mr. Smith-Hughes feels at liberty to analyze each one of these legal battles personally and set down his own conclusions. These by no means agree with some verdicts of the jury, but they make most interesting reading and are, in themselves, the unfolding of plots chronologically. Indeed, some of the cases are so involved and exhibit such a degree of shrewd planning that detective story writers might spend a few profitable hours studying this remarkable and interesting work.

Writers & Writing

THE Pre-Easter Season has been fun!

People have not all hungered and thirsted after the Arts.

Many have feasted on Choreography, Dancing, Decor of sumptuousness; flitted from Opera Festival's "Bartered Bride", "Magic Flute" and "Manon" to the Jupiter Players and

LISTER SINCLAIR'S "Socrates", to "Richard II" at Hart House and "sure" production touch of ROBERT GILL.

Just the same—that old writer in us says some Opera story material is of a silliness. With music, we swallow the drama but—would a modern writer give us entertainment at the expense of the physically handicapped and offer as heroine such a selfish little "Bartered Bride"?

■ The Isle of Capri will see NORMAN DOUGLAS no more. Always, we imagine, the name will have a romantic sound to people who have read "South Wind", "Siren Land", and other books written before or during the British author's sojourn away from his native Austria, England and Russia. He was 82 when he left this world, serenaded by famous musicians and singers. He left sons, ROBERT DOUGLAS, Chicago, and ARCHIBALD L. DOUGLAS of Willowdale, just outside Toronto.

■ "Houses Have Funny Bones" by ROYAL BARRY WILLS may strike you as hilarious or just amusingly satisfying but you'll enjoy the book if you've ever built a house, wish you had built a house, wish you had never built a house or have had dealings at any time with workmen who build houses. The internationally famous house designer illustrated the panic too.

■ A fine Canadian author has received a fine American tribute. Oxford University Press has received word from American Printing House for the Blind that they have been awarded contract to produce for Library of Congress "The Grandmothers" by KATHLEEN COBURN in book form. Last December Library of Congress transcribed "The Grandmothers" into Braille.

Let us not get puffed up but didn't SATURDAY NIGHT once say: "Those pessimists and iconoclasts who refuse to believe Canada has any such thing as a distinctive national literary talent would do well to treat themselves to a reading of 'The Grandmothers'; Ruth's Gran in early Ontario and Jenda's 'Babicka' in pre-World War I Bohemia"?

■ Canadian writers living in Ontario have an opportunity of winning two awards—one of $150 and the other $75—for the best short stories not previously published. B. K. SANDWELL, Editor Emeritus of SATURDAY NIGHT, and a committee of the Provincial Chapter of Ontario IODE will be the judges.

Contestants are asked not to submit material without first obtaining printed conditions from the IODE, 168 Jackson Street West, Hamilton.

Manuscripts must be submitted by April 30th. —*Rica*

Carl Jonas has written what is probably this season's most readable novel. Add

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FILMS

FUN WITH MOLECULES

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE BRITISH studios are happiest when working out a logical idea to lunatic conclusions, which generally involve one or more of Britain's statelier institutions, *e.g.* "Tight Little Island", "Passport to Pimlico", "The Lavender Hill Mob". They work on the assumption that comedy is all the funnier for being based on an intelligent idea—a notion one would like to see passed on to some of our Hollywood producers, who seem to feel that all the public needs for diversion is to watch Dean Martin and Jerry Lewis making faces in front of the camera.

In "The Man in the White Suit" Producer Michael Balcon brings us Alec Guinness as a research chemist working on a textile which will never soil and never wear out. Actor Guinness, who rarely makes faces at the camera, has a wonderful talent for blending daffiness with high concentrated purpose, and he can easily convince an audience that most of the wild agility on which comedy depends is taking place in his own head.

He is shown here as the inventor of a complicated apparatus for altering molecular structure—a busy device that boils and bubbles and gives off a rhythmic "Bl-pp" which becomes almost as pervasive and insistent as the zither theme in "The Third Man". Inventor Guinness manages to get himself and his apparatus installed in a large textile plant, and from there goes on to wreck the plant and threaten the textile market and the national economy.

This makes a plot almost as complex and wildly logical as the hero's molecular theory, and it takes a little while to assemble the elements and set it up. The film picks up speed and liveliness as it goes along, however, and ends in a slap-dash chase-sequence, with the scientist as quarry and the forces of Labor and Capital in fierce pursuit.

As the shy wild experimenter Alec Guinness is at his best, but the rest of the cast, which includes Cecil Parker and Joan Greenwood, manages to keep up with him satisfactorily. "The Man in the White Suit" is another proof that comedy, for the ingenious mind, is where you find it—though it seems unlikely that it would occur to anyone but a British producer to look for it in the textile industry.

"DECISION BEFORE DAWN" brings up the question of a man's duty, on occasion, to betray his country—a problem we are all likely to look at more sympathetically if the country happens to be somebody else's. However this film, directed by Anatole Litvak, makes out an eloquent case for its hero, an Austrian prisoner of war who, for his country's sake, changes sides in the last months of World War II.

The documentary approach for added realism is sometimes open to criticism. In this case, however—Director Litvak has taken story and camera straight into ruined Germany—the blending of theme, story and living background is extraordinarily effective. By its nature this is a broodingly introspective picture which dwells almost as dramatically on the struggle taking place in the young Austrian's mind as on the battle still going on about him.

Since the handling is skilful and Oscar Werner's performance unusually sensitive, "Decision Before Dawn" is one of the rare espionage films that makes feeling as important and at times as exciting as sensation. However, there is enough cloak-and-dagger sensation as well to make it commendable entertainment from any point of view. Gary Merrill and Richard Basehart are the American actors involved.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN'S production "I Want You" approaches patriotism from a more conventional angle. The film introduces us to the Greers, one of Mr. Goldwyn's typical American families. Father Greer (Robert Keith) served in World War I, the older son (Dana Andrews) is a veteran of World War II, and the younger one (Farley Granger) has just been drafted and is painfully sulky about it. The "I" of the title is a little ambigious—it may refer to Uncle Sam, who wants to get the Greer boys in the Army, or it may apply to the Greer ladies who are determined to keep them out of it.

Mother Greer (Mildred Dunnock) laments, Daughter-in-law Greer (Dorothy McGuire) rebels and grieves, there are scenes at the dinner-table and the home atmosphere is glum enough to make the prospect of Korea seem fairly cheerful. In the end the boys come to see their duty as Uncle Sam and Sam Goldwyn see it, and march cheerfully away while their wives wave farewell, brave and dry-eyed. They all seemed nice human down-to-earth people, but mortal dull.

—J. Arthur Rank

"THE MAN IN THE WHITE SUIT"

SOUTH AFRICA

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14

bourne next to Pretoria, found that 20.6 per cent of the children had no breakfast, 16.6 had only dry bread and tea, 23.3 had porridge, and 7.3 got leftovers from dinner.

The slums get more slummy. The natives are branded as lazy and criminal. The whites object to sports-grounds being built near their glittering cities or used by natives on Sundays or holidays. Yet the whites must live behind wire-meshed windows and sleep with firearms, which ought surely to make them think of the need of harmonizing recreation values with the reasons for criminality.

"We have, as far as our slender resources permit, to provide them . . . with skills."

Skilled labor is in very short supply in South Africa, and the English skilled immigrant is not wanted by the republican-minded Afrikaaner. Yet, Cabinet Minister Schoeman told the Federation of Building Employees that unskilled work as far as possible will be confined to non-Europeans, and that natives may enter semi-skilled work only when European or colored labor is unavailable.

IN SOUTH AFRICA, said the speaker in Toronto, more than 2,000,000 whites virtually support more than 8,000,000 natives.

Mr. Verwoerd, Minister for Native Affairs, has told the natives they must work out their own salvation. They retorted they were not a burden by choice. The natives realize a basic fact of life, namely that if they were allowed to acquire skills they could earn enough to pay taxes, send their children to school, and encourage them to stay at school longer because their education would bring returns in better living. Then the "slender resources" could no longer be an excuse for short-sighted men of hate and fear.

It is true that some $60,000,000 was spent on the Bantus last year for social services, including nearly $25,000,000 on education. But much of this is wasted if the children are unable to use the education.

"We have . . . to provide them with civilization."

But does civilization mean racial discrimination of the most blatant sort, horribly-crowded Native Townships, overcrowded Reserves suffering erosion and to which *apartheid* will relegate still more natives? And is it civilization to expect a native to clear bush with a cutlass, and to plant with sticks when he has heard about hoes and tractors and fertilizers?

So the social and political forces pull one way, the economic factors another. The Afrikaaner lives apart from the Anglo-Saxon, suffers from frustration because the Anglo-Saxon is more capable in industry and commerce. His mind opens to fascism which flared during the *Voortrekker* centenary of 1938 when the reactionary *Ossewabrandwag* organization was formed.

The British Government of Mr. Churchill apparently hopes to hold South Africa in the Commonwealth, if necessary as a republic such as India. But little has been said publicly about the disruptive effects within the Commonwealth which South African treatment of Indians —who are ranked as "colored"—has upon relations with New Delhi, which some time ago withdrew its High Commissioner from Pretoria.

The Malan government claims that the native is not capable of political maturity. But Malan has never left South Africa to visit the Gold Coast or Nigeria where the natives have now been granted parliaments and are on their way to self-rule.

It is reasonable to assume, nevertheless, that he knows that humane treatment of the natives in the Belgian Congo has won their hearts and cooperation without the cost of a single franc; and that the new Orange Free State town of Welkom, operated by the fabulously wealthy gold and diamond Oppenheimers, is attracting South African natives seeking modern housing, education and good medical care.

The younger Oppenheimer is a Member of Parliament in Pretoria and of the United Party of the late General Smuts, now the Opposition. This party does not believe in "giving the country back to the natives," but it is convinced of the value of leadership with justice. Let us pray that between the enlightened white opposition and the passive resistance of the natives and colored people Malan's intolerant policy can be defeated.

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NEWS ABOUT PEOPLE

WHO said ballet was poor? Financially, we mean. Just recently the Halifax Ballet Guild raised $10,000 to stage their entry in the fourth Canadian Ballet Festival (week of May 5 in Toronto). The Maritimes certainly are proud of their JURY GOTSHALKS and IRENE APINE (Mrs. Gotshalks)—who have belonged to them for five years now. A refugee couple from Latvia, they gave Halifax such a strong ballet shot-in-the-arm that last year, at an opening night, there was an almost-hopeless traffic jam at the theatre. Last Fall they joined CELIA FRANCA's newly formed Canadian National Ballet, but with an "on leave" understanding that allows them to dance with the Halifax Guild they created.

■ Good old Shakespeare is on the boards in a big way. You expect the university drama groups to do a play . . . recently finished is "Richard II" at Toronto's Hart House Theatre; last week the Players' Guild of U of Western Ontario, London, was doing "Othello"; and this week U of BC produces "Much Ado About Nothing". But when a professional company takes Shakespeare up, that's news. And in Vancouver, SYDNEY RISK's Everyman Theatre has been doing good business with "A Midsummer Night's Dream". (This week the Regina Little Theatre is playing it.) Past history but interesting, the Canadian Repertory Theatre in Ottawa opened its 1951-52 season with "The Taming of the Shrew" and found business excellent. And last month Peterborough Little Theatre, under ROB DAVIES, entered "The Merry Wives of Windsor" in the Eastern Ontario Regional Festival.

■ Trinity College, University of Toronto, adds another Bishop to its list of famous churchmen graduates. He is the REV. THOMAS GREENWOOD of Yellowknife—now the new Bishop of Yukon. After graduation, Mr. Greenwood went to Fort MacPherson, NWT, in 1934 for two years. He has also served in the U.S. and England. He returned to the North in 1946. Other famous Trinity Churchmen include the VERY REV. JOHN LOWE, Dean of Christ Church, Oxford, and Vice-Chancellor of Oxford University; the MOST REV. JOHN LYONS, Archbishop of Ontario; FRANCIS TSENG, Bishop of Honan, China.

■ New Presidents: DR. J. A. MELANSON of Fredericton and Chief Medical Officer of NB, as President of the newly formed NB and PEI branch of the Canadian Public Health Association; STANLEY HARWOOD MCCUAIG of Edmonton, as President of the Law Society of Alberta.

■ A pleasant international note was struck at University of BC when RAGHBIR BASI was elected President of UBC's Alma Mater Society. Basi is a 21-year-old East Indian student, a graduate of the University of Punjab and at present a third year UBC Sociology student. He's the first East Indian to hold the top student job in a Canadian university.

■ The Winnipeg Grenadiers has a new Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. He is HORACE EVERETT, a Winnipeg businessman and veteran of World War I.

■ Do you like flies, spiders, wasps and bugs? GEORGE A. MOORE of Montreal is so intrigued by them that they won him a high honor—election as a Fellow of the Entomological Society of America. Moore is Curator of the Lyman Entomological Collection in the Redpath Museum, McGill University. But his "job" until he retired in 1946 was for 48 years with the Bell Telephone. Just before we heard about Mr. Moore and the 150,000 insects in the Redpath collection, we had visited the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto and chatted with DR. E. M. WALKER, Honorary Curator of Entomology and a world authority on butterflies. Dr. Walker is the discoverer of the so-called ice bug (some aspects of cockroach, some of cricket) at the foot of the mountains in Banff, Alberta, in 1918. We were also taken in to the "Bug" room . . . where a beetle colony works for the Museum. Here all skeleton bones are placed for clean picking by the beetles. A most unpleasant but efficient place.

—Hauck

"THE TEMPEST" by Studio Theatre, University of Alberta, Edmonton, with Grant Reddick (centre) as Prospero. Production directed by Professor Bob Orchard.

CONCERNING FOOD

SOUP AS THE STAR

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

FROM EXPERIENCE we've found some soups acceptable on the main dish level—clam chowder, oyster stew (a bit un-thrifty but wonderful) and lima bean puree with wieners, to mention three. With these we serve hot buttered French bread, a salad of the coleslaw type and an assortment of cheeses. Our recipe for Lima Bean Puree—

1 cup dried lima beans
6 cups cold water
1 medium onion, sliced
1½ tsp. salt
pepper
¼ tsp. dry mustard
1 tbsp. butter, melted
1 tbsp. flour
4 wieners sliced

Pick over beans and soak for 4 hours or overnight. Drain and place in kettle with the 6 cups water, onion, salt, pepper and mustard. Cover and bring to a boil and then simmer gently for 2 hours or until the beans are tender. Rub through a coarse sieve and reheat. Stir in the melted butter and flour combined and add the sliced wieners. Cook uncovered until the soup is the desired consistency. Taste for seasonings. A lot depends on the wieners—if they are highly seasoned nothing else may be needed. Yield: 4 servings.

Here's a recipe for a very popular "solo" soup—Shrimp Cheese Chowder:

Melt 3 tablespoons butter or margarine in a large saucepan and sauté until tender 3 medium sized onions, peeled and sliced.

Add—

1 cup boiling water
5 sliced, pared medium potatoes
1 cup diced celery
2 tsps. salt

Simmer covered for 15-20 minutes or until potatoes are tender. Add 1 pound cooked, fresh, frozen or canned shrimp (about 1 1/3 cups). Add 4 cups hot milk to which 1½ cups grated cheese (either Canadian Old or yellow process) has been added and melted. Reheat slowly all ingredients and add 2 tablespoons chopped parsley and ¼ cup sherry (if desired). Then taste and reseason. Serves 6-8.

BRAIN-TEASER

BLOW YOUR BRAINS OUT!

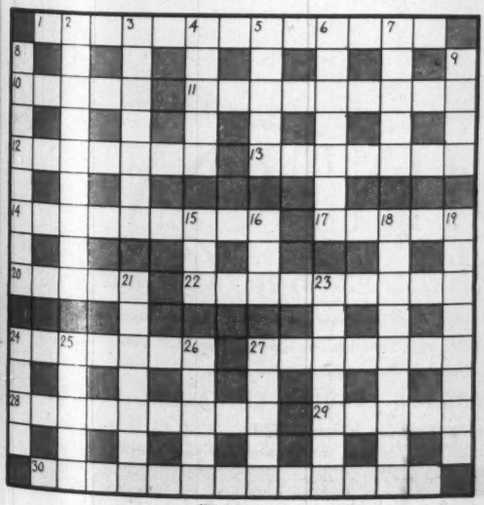
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Fire at the factory! Let's go! (5,3,5)
10. Taking this, every second counts. (5)
11. Slack movers would no doubt like to. (9)
12. Wilde said nothing spoils it so much as a sense of humor in the woman. (7)
13. "And the wooden shoe that sailed the skies
Is a wee one's . . . . . bed". (Wynken, Blynken and Nod). (7)
14. Scandalous price! (4, 5)
17. He 7s his product. (5)
20. One of these contained amontillado in Poe's tale. (5)
22. Saves his money but ends up stony. (9)
24. Roman emperors without name or garments. (7)
27. Gal seen in Africa. (7)
28. A feature of the equator, perhaps, at morning about ten. (9)
29. The birds are moved on board. (5)
30. Catherine's and Frederick's view of their existence? (3,1,5,4)

DOWN

2. Goldsmith's works are stamped with them. (9)
3. O, ice can be mainly this. (7)
4. It may be good despite being bad when sampled from the knife. (5)
5. Proclaimed on the best authority. (5)
6. See 24 down.
7. Need a massage? (5)
8. A raid over here! No wonder the police are up and around. (8)
9. Land in the aisle! (4)
15. This collar singularly fits to a T in Lancaster. (3)
16. Poison? No my boy, not in Hawaii. (3)
18. He takes a fig with a fork, this Canadian habitant painter. (9)
19. Boaz would have been, had he not married. (8)
21. This composer gives 25 the run-around in South America. (7)
23. You may get real fun out of it, if you're not stiff! (7)
24 and 6. Custom observed by hitch-hikers? (4,2,5)
25. Painter, male and French! (5)
26. Stuck with this? At least you haven't missed the point. (5)
27. Am leaving Sumatra—Sanskrit's responsible! (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Tenniel
5. Tea tray
9. Emotion
10. Rondeau
11. Dodo
12. Istle
13. King
16. Egyptian
17. Alegar
19. Disney
21. Flamingo
25. Iran
26. Tarts 27. Head
30. Kinetic 31. Furtive
32. Endless 33. Linages

DOWN

1. Tweedle
2. Noonday
3. Iris
4. Linesman
5. Turtle 6. Acne
7. Reeling 8. Younger
14. Steer 15. Climb
18. Slothful
19. "Drink me"
20. Stained
22. Needing
23. Oddness
24. Caucus
28. Stye
29. Grin

(200)

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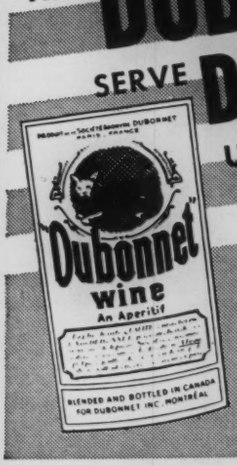

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WOMAN OF THE WEEK:

STAINED GLASS ARTIST

by Naomi Bristol

"YVONNE, WHAT ARE WE?" comely Ellen Simon asked her partner Yvonne Williams the other day. For belonging to a breed that is almost extinct and of which there is only a handful in Canada, both were hard put to find a name for their profession other than stained glass window workers.

So little is generally known about this ancient craft that strangers frequently ask Ellen, "How much would you charge for a saddlebag preacher?" or "How long does it take to make a window?" Such questions amuse her greatly as windows vary from those four feet high with 200 separate pieces of colored glass to larger ones with as many as 8,000. From the original designing of the cartoon to the cutting and leading of the glass and the etching on the figures, she does every bit of it herself.

The slim, young woman who chose trigonometry rather than art while at Jarvis Collegiate in Toronto is now considered so highly as an artist that the famous French philosopher, Jacques Maritain, when shown one of her windows, exclaimed, "I have never seen anyone so able to express medieval thought in a modern way. Her work has perfect harmony."

—Marcel Rav

ELLEN SIMON

Working in Toronto and New York Ellen Simon has created windows for churches in Toronto, Oshawa, Winnipeg and several American cities and in Sidney Hillman's mausoleum near New York. For a window in Strachan Hall at the University of Toronto's Church of England Trinity College she chose a medieval German poet, Walter von

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der Vogelweide. A student recognizing the troubador remarked, "That's Walter, eh? A real anti-cleric he was. Trust him to find his way in here!"

Miss Simon divides her work between New York, where she has a small studio in her apartment near Columbia University, and Toronto, where she shares the studio of Yvonne Williams, a leading Canadian stained glass window worker who has made windows for St. Michael and All Angels in Toronto and other churches across Canada. The other day in this studio she was busy designing a window for a church in Owen Sound, Georgian Bay, in northern Ontario. A nativity scene, it will feature red cedar, pine and rock.

"Here is the glass, and it's all beautiful," she said reverently as she pointed to a wall of shelves containing sheets of glass in some fourteen hundred different hues. Prized for its streaked, uneven texture, it comes from England, France, Germany and the U.S., costing from $1.75 to $10 a square foot. Height of a window, the light behind it, its setting, and time of day when it is most often viewed are all taken into account in choosing the colors, for a ruby red may smolder in the twilight or a blue spread into purple if placed near red.

"Stained glass is alive and vibrant, and when the light shines on your window, it blesses it," she said.

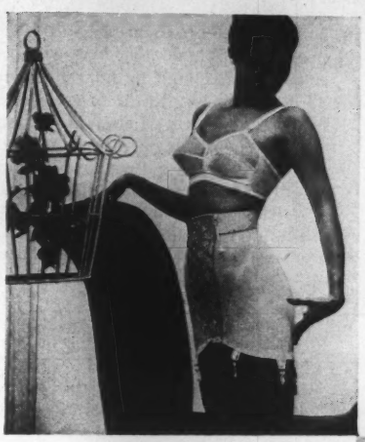
ELLEN takes over three months to make a window five by twelve feet, for which she charges around $50 a square foot. A gentle, quiet person, she wears no make-up and dresses simply, usually in slacks. So absorbed is she in her work that even on holidays she is busy planning future windows.

Although she had never thought of it as a career, Ellen was plunged into stained glass window work 10 years ago when Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, then at Toronto's Holy Blossom Temple, asked her to submit a sketch for a group of windows in the chapel. Her cartoon was chosen from among those submitted, and she began learning the technique of window making in Miss William's shop. The praise her work received brought further orders. A graduate of the Ontario College of Art in Toronto, she had also studied at the Art Students' League and (on a scholarship) at the New School for Social Research in New York. But until 1942 her work had been mostly in lithography and book illustrating.

Attempting to adapt her ancient art to modern times Ellen advocates the use of stained glass windows in libraries, hospitals, shops and houses. In the U.S. they are often found in banks and post-offices; in Denmark they even grace breweries.

But this artist has no use for the mass-production methods of making stained glass windows in the U.S. and Canada where such things as leaves and hands are each painted by a specialist, completely out of context, and every window is done in a set style. One woman in the U.S. has become an expert at painting flesh, and "shops" all over the States "farm out the flesh" to her.

"Shocking," says Miss Simon.



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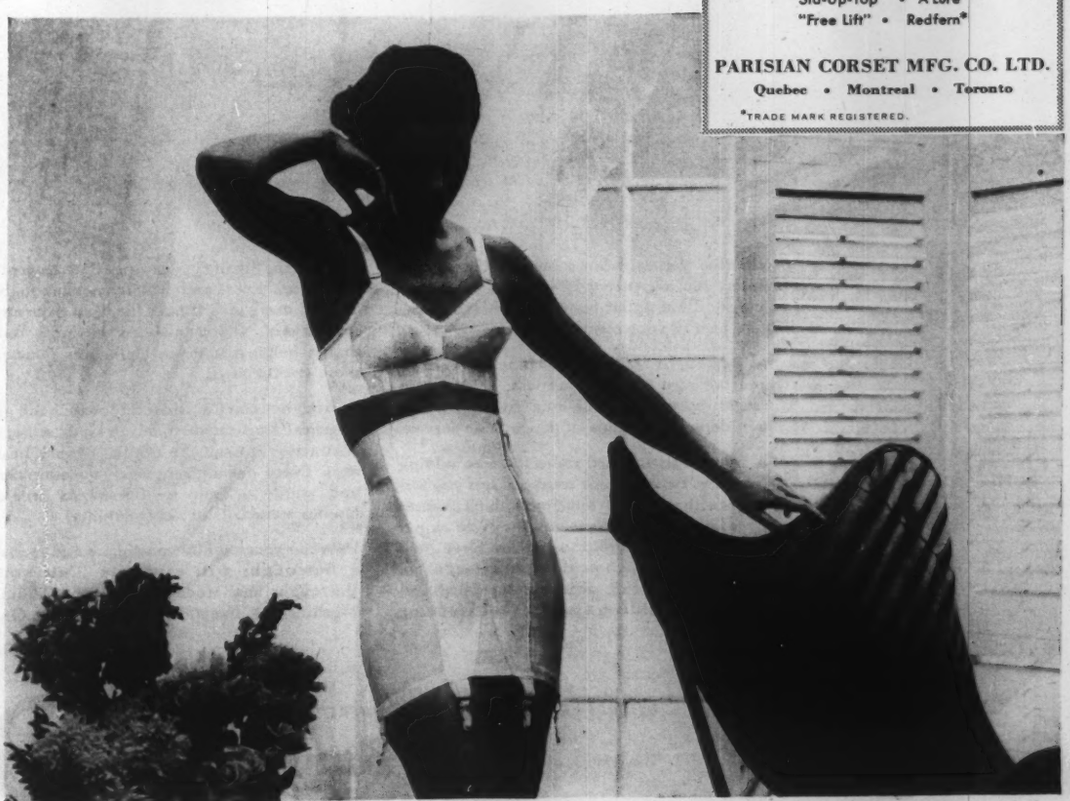

NEWS ABOUT WOMEN

THIS Leap Year year it's sad to have to relate that Canada is slowly becoming a women's country. In 1941 the males' lead was 329,881. Since then the women have cut it down to 168,317. And in Quebec, there are now more *femmes* than *hommes*. Canada's 1951 ratio: 102.4 males to every 100 females. Perhaps we'll have to throw in an extra Leap Year every few years to give the women a chance.

■ Winner of the Quebec Provincial Chapter, IODE, bursary in Household Science was ELAINE MACEWEN of Buckingham, Que.

■ She's held down her job since 1919 but she's worked for 12 different people. Last month MAY BYERS celebrated her 60th birthday and her 33rd as Secretary to the office of the Mayor of Ottawa. Latest Mayor on the list is, of course, MAYOR CHARLOTTE WHITTON. Recently Mayor Whitton was guest at a Toronto Press Club luncheon and told of the discussion as to how Ottawa's first woman Mayor should be addressed . . . both "Her Worship" and "Lady Mayoress" were suggested. But before anything was definitely settled, an old Irish laborer came in to the municipal offices and inquired in his richest brogue; "Now, and would Her W—a—r—ship be in?" So "Her W—a—r—ship" the indefatigable Charlotte has become to her Council.

■ It's a happy combination—to be 18 years old and to win a Drama Festival award for the best female performance. It's happened to SHIRLEY DOUGLAS, daughter of Premier and Mrs. Douglas of Saskatchewan, and to ANNA MACCORMACK of Halifax. Shirley played the part of a 12-year-old in "Tomorrow the World", the Regina Little Theatre regional entry and Anna was a young hoyden in "Second Threshold" by Halifax Theatre Arts Guild; is a freshman at Mount Allison University and this was only the second play she has ever been in . . . although she has done dramas for CBC in Halifax.

Anna MacCormack

■ In Charlottetown, PEI, the best actress was 23-year-old FLORINE EVANS . . . a 5'9" stenographer in the Dominion Lab of Plant Pathology at the Experimental Farm. Charlottetown-born and a graduate of Prince of Wales College, she has been interested in acting ever since, as a child, she took parts in Christmas radio plays. But the winning part of the murderess in "Ladies in Retirement" was only her second appearance in a full-length play.

■ Honor student in her course at the RCAF's Radar and Communications School, Clinton, was AW2 SHIRLEY CAIN of Maxville, formerly of Ottawa.

■ A Winnipeg pianist, MAURINE STUART, made her New York debut recently at Town Hall. And another Winnipegger has made a similar debut, too—contralto MARY BARON.

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STORY OF A CANADIAN SAFECRACKER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13

focussed on the aging author until the case is closed.

For anyone but Wilson to even think of such a remote-control robbery would seem preposterous. For him it would have been similar to several events in the progression that ended when he exchanged his criminal crown for Number 37983. The very fact that many of his exploits were possible because experts considered them impossible adds strength to the idea that the Brinks mystery could have been his final fling.

AT THIRTY-FIVE years of age, Wilson began to crave adventure. Turning his back on the congregation of his San Diego church, after fifteen years in the pulpit, he set out in search of some. He decided to go East to visit his brother and bought a book to help kill time on the journey. (That is the closest he ever came to killing. His fabulous fortune was founded without the firing of a single shot.) The book, written by a policeman, was called "How to Be a Detective," but Wilson looked between the lines and saw it as a guide to a criminal career.

He made up his mind to become a safecracker—not just another "peterman," but the best box-blower in the business. This decision was prompted to some degree by the fact that his father, Malcolm Wilson, had been something of an experimenter. In his laboratory in London, Ontario, the elder Wilson developed an improved formula for nitro-glycerin. His son had forgotten neither the formula nor its effectiveness.

Using this superior brand of "soup" Wilson and his gang blew 65 safes in a dozen big American cities. Their first haul—$30,000—was the smallest they ever made. In Detroit, they blew nine safes in one building, a single night's work that Wilson thinks will still stand as a world's record.

In six years of safecracking, no member of the mastermind's mob was ever behind bars, in a police lineup, or even close to being arrested. Until they started robbing Uncle Sam's mail trucks, not one of his more than thirty associates was even suspected of any crime.

"I prepared for a career of crime much the same as I studied for the ministry," Wilson told me. "To learn all about safes and vaults, I worked in several factories where they were made. Once I posed as a big businessman, supposedly interested in burglar-proof safes. I developed skill with an acetylene torch after enrolling in a YMCA-sponsored welding class. I was the top student.

"We were never ordinary criminals. Why, once when a big department store put its safe in a well-lighted window, we took that as a challenge to our ingenuity. We got to it by cutting through the wall, pulling it into the store and putting a cardboard replica in its place. One of my boys, made up to look like the night watchman, sat in that worthy's usual place beside the safe. He waved each time the policeman on the beat rapped on the window, as was his custom. Looking back, though, I'd say that it was a little risky and out of character for me.

"Please don't confuse me with an ordinary hoodlum. I held regular conferences — with typewritten reports, blueprints, maps and photographs—like any legitimate firm with a similar amount of capital. I was an executive and, believe me, heading an organization like mine was much harder than running a law-abiding company."

Wilson's well-knit syndicate used specially-constructed burglar tools (some of which he invented), trick automobiles, fast planes, palatial yachts, hotels, apartment houses and various business concerns to facilitate their large-scale law-breaking. Their property department would have shamed any movie studio of that period. It was well stocked with uniforms, fake badges, counterfeit credentials, false whiskers and wigs. No member of the group was allowed "in" on a crime unless he was thoroughly disguised.

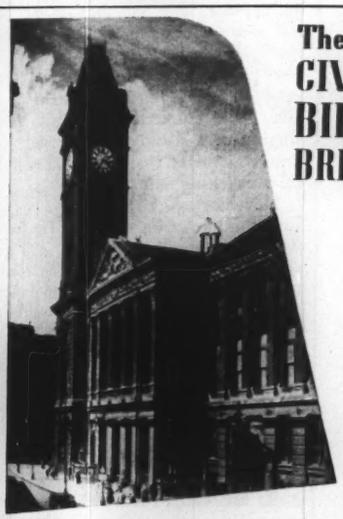
It has been generally conceded that Wilson was innocent of the crime of murder, for which he was convicted, but even he won't argue that he didn't owe society a debt. His request for a pardon isn't likely to be considered until the baffling Brinks case is cleared up because, no matter how you look at it, it has nearly all the earmarks of a typical Wilson job.

AUTHORITIES have come to the conclusion that the robbery must have been carried out by men minus criminal records. (This was a basic reason why Wilson was able to laugh at the law for so long. He was arrested only after he inadvertently teamed up with a gent who had a police-blotter past.) It is thought to have been an inside job because of the familiar manner in which the culprits conducted themselves. This constitutes the single shred of evidence that swings suspicion away from Wilson. All of his robberies would have looked like inside work had he not taken pains to see that they didn't. At all times, his men had orders to leave obvious clues behind, such as out-of-town newspapers, to keep the heat off innocent employees.

A lurid past has a way of catching up with its possessor. "If I had been in the States at the time of the Brinks robbery," Wilson believes, "I would surely have been arrested. It could easily have gotten me another jail term, like the one I served soon after my deportation.

"I had been home in London but a few months when the law walked in on me and my aged mother and hauled me off to Toronto. I was accused of collaborating in the sale of some worthless bonds. The real perpetrator of the phoney deal was a con who had been with me in San Quentin. When they picked him up, he swore that I was back of the whole thing.

"A newspaper article headed, GOT FIFTEEN MILLION WITHOUT FIRING A SHOT was read into the court record and the Crown Counsel had no difficulty in getting a verdict of guilty. I was sent to Kingston Pen for six years and was later transfer-



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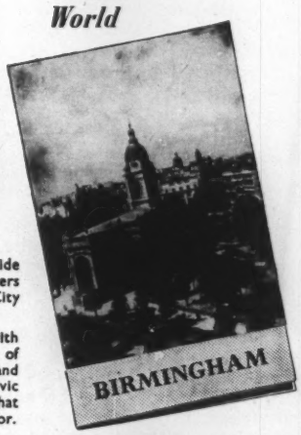

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red to Prince Albert."

After patiently serving the balance of his Canadian prison term, bringing his total of "time" to two decades, Wilson moved to Vancouver, where he established a "Consultation Clinic for Human Problems." This atavistic approach to life stemmed from a childhood that left him "bloated with religion." In prison, his piety became more practical and he developed an idealism that is the theme of one of his novels, "Greed." He soon discovered that it was much too visionary for the outside world and, when his clinic failed, he went into real estate and prospered.

Like Canadian Gerard Dennis, the modern Raffles who stole a million dollars worth of loot from the homes of movie stars and members of high society, Wilson worries about who will portray him on the screen and how the screen play will be written. Dennis, whose career inspired production of "The Great Jewel Robber," starring David Brian, wrote from his Sing Sing cell to offer technical advice. Although the Wilson film has yet to go into production, he has expressed willingness to assist in the filming of "King of the Safecrackers." Wilson's also working on an idea for a sequel which, with apologies to the Duke of Windsor, he is calling, "The King Takes a Wife."

Soon after stepping out of the spotlight thrown on him by the Brinks robbery, Wilson was married, for the second time and with typical confidence, on Friday — the thirteenth. (His first wife divorced him when his true identity was revealed following his capture. She had thought that he was a travelling salesman.) With his present wife, the former Amelia Vancoy of New Westminster, he spent most of 1951 touring Western Canada in a converted bus, with "the singing of a fishing reel sounding infinitely sweeter than the muffled roar of a cracking safe."

Nevertheless, he still enjoys putting something over on someone. His four-wheeled home, "Wilsonia," still resembles a regular inter-urban coach and he gets a big kick out of driving along Vancouver streets, watching the expressions on faces of people who think they've missed a bus.

Case Report

by B. W. Henheffer

MR. HENHEFFER *is a graduate in psychology from Queen's University and is the representative of the John Howard Society of Ontario at Kingston Penitentiary, engaged in the problems of rehabilitating criminals. The following is his case analysis of Wilson's story.*

WHAT MANNER of man is this, who, presently giving lip service to ideals of honesty, basks in the aura of his lurid criminal past? His sincerity of purpose must be questioned, and it leaves the impression that he is doing this primarily to reap further benefits from his advent into crime and to give satisfaction to his warped personality.

He tries to impress with his fanatic

CONTINUED ON PAGE 44

LIGHTER SIDE

RIGHT HAND, LEFT HAND

by Mary Lowrey Ross

I FOUND Miss A. sitting at her desk studying the palm of her hand with a magnifying glass.

"What did you do, pick up a sliver?" I asked.

Miss A. laid down the glass. "Are you interested in palmistry?" she asked. "It's a fascinating subject. I've been reading about it in Dr. Dobb's yearly Almanac."

I sat down. "What does it tell you?" I asked.

"A number of things I didn't know before," she said. "For instance the left hand indicates your native ability and the right tells how far you have made use of it."

"It sounds like the new Ontario Report Card System," I said and Miss A. nodded. "The people who worked out the OSU reports were a lot more intuitive than they realized," she said and bent over her magnifying glass once more.

"What does your left palm indicate?" I asked and Miss A. laughed deprecatingly. "Of course I'm only going by the chart," she said, "but the left palm indicates extraordinary musical talent amounting almost to genius. According to this I might have been a great concert pianist."

"What happened?" I asked.

"Unfortunately the same line in the right hand indicated lack of aggressiveness and a tendency to indolence," she said. "I'm one of those people who find it hard to take themselves seriously."

I SAID there wasn't much future for a concert pianist with a gifted left hand and a right hand that wouldn't cooperate. "What else does your left palm indicate?" I asked.

"Unusual intuitiveness," Miss A. said, "and a remarkable gift of leadership. Unfortunately the right palm again indicates that I've let the talent for leadership lapse. Lack of ambition, I suppose. I've always been glad to let other people hold the offices."

"But just think," she went on, "I might have been a Carrie Chapman Catt or an Oveta Culp Hobby, instead of the third vice-president of the Anti-Pigeon League."

"Well it shows you ought to let your right hand see what your left hand is up to," I said.

"It's tragic, really," Miss A. said, but she looked, I thought, remarkably cheerful. "I'm sure that under the OSU Report Card System I'd get a 'U' for Unsatisfactory, and I'd quite deserve it . . . Let's see what I can make of your left palm."

She bent over my left palm and studied it for some time in silence. "That's funny," she said at last. "I can't seem to find any natural aptitudes."

"Look again," I urged, and Miss A. continued her scrutiny.

"There's a line here that looks as if it might indicate a talent for Flower Arrangement," she said at last.

"That's the place where I cut myself with the bread-knife," I said crossly.

Miss A. resumed her study of my barren palm. "There's a line here that might indicate an aptitude for handling real estate," she said at last. "Ever try it?"

I shook my head.

"Well perhaps it's just as well," she said, "the indications for success aren't very marked. Let's see the right hand."

I SURRENDERED it reluctantly, and Miss A. after studying it a moment cried enthusiastically. "Why this is splendid! The right palm indicates aggressiveness, ambition and an absolute determination to make the most of what you've got!"

"I don't seem to have much," I said dejectedly.

"What you've got isn't important," she pointed out, "the basis of judgment is what you've made of it. And on that basis you certainly deserve an 'O' for Outstanding. My how you've worked!"

I snatched my hand away, feeling rather like a parent whose child has been graded Outstanding on the basis of a 35% term mark. "No wonder parents hate the OSU Report Card System," I said.

Miss A. went off to the kitchenette to make tea and I picked up Dr. Dobb's Almanac and began studying it. "Hey!" I called a few minutes later.

"What is it?" she asked, appearing with the tea.

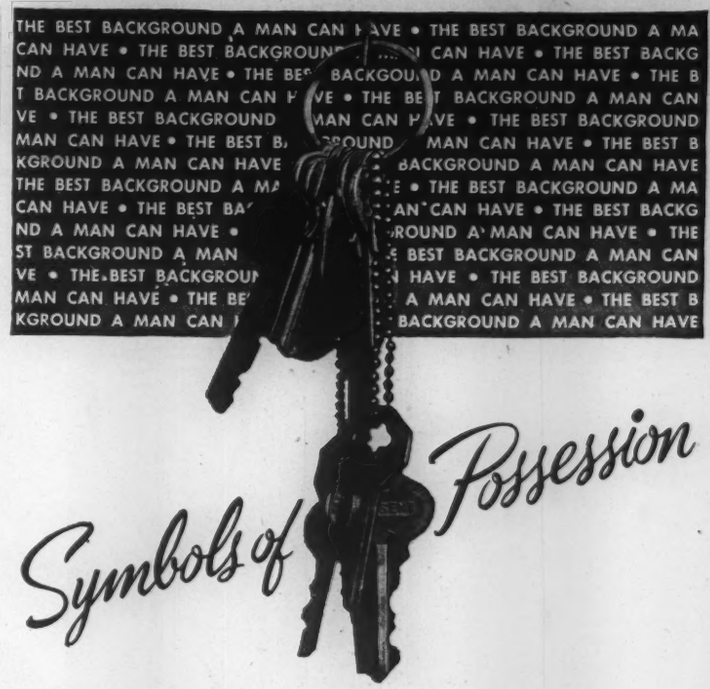
"You got it wrong!" I said. "It's the *right* hand that shows natural aptitudes."

"Impossible!" Miss A. said. She put the tea-things down and hurried to look over my shoulder. "You did!" I said, pointing, "and on that basis my right palm indicates a remarkable talent for music, leadership, and free-hand drawing, of all things!"

Miss A. returned to the tea-table. "Cream or lemon?" she asked.

"And my left palm," I went on jubilantly. "Indicates indolence, lack of aggression and a refusal to take myself seriously. Cream please."

Miss A. handed me tea with lemon. "I don't think I'd take that Almanac too seriously either if I were you," she said. "After all the principal business of Dr. Dobb's Yearly Almanac is to sell pills."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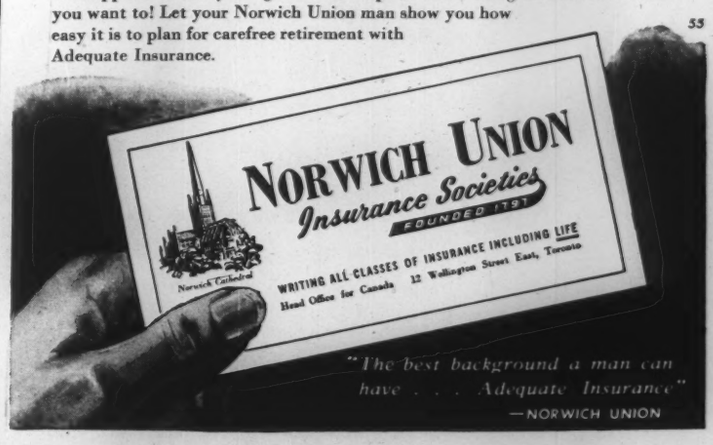
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STORY OF A CANADIAN SAFECRACKER

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 42

insistence upon being the "King of the Safecrackers". His life apparently has been oriented in the direction of keeping himself in the limelight and ideas of grandeur saturate his every move. His story leaves the feeling that his reversal from religion to crime was prompted by one of two things—an inadequate fulfilment of his exaggerated need for prominence, or a forced resignation of his position because of misconduct.

With so little information about this man, it is difficult to make an appraisal of the drives which led him to crime. One can only surmise that these unsocialized trends were present in his personality in a latent state throughout his early life and during the time when he held a clergyman's status. Something touched off the trigger (whether it was, as he says, his reading of "How to be a Detective", dissatisfaction in not achieving prominence, or the loss of his parish, is not known) but there came a release of those repressed tendencies which permitted criminality to come to the surface. Once conscious, these tendencies never permitted him to return to his former state with the result that his whole life since has been a complete reversal of his past.

To say that crime in his case has paid, is an understatement. In addition to his ill-gotten monetary return, it has brought with it the fulfilment of some of his basic needs—the satisfying of his grandiose nature and the ability to live like a king.

The one fact which seems to stand out from a story such as this is the waste to humanity. With this man's drive and obvious intelligence, no doubt he could have gone far in a lawful field. Instead, with a twisted mentality, he has invoked the disgust of the decent citizen with his unmitigated braggadocio, and has given them added fears lest their children decide to "make crime pay" too.

OPERA FESTIVAL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 31

Marshall (as Queen of the Night) and the witty work of baritone Andrew MacMillan were striking. If the vocal work had been shoddy it would simply have been an overblown treatment of a somewhat wearisome music play.

"Manon" was the best balanced unit of the Festival. Here the orchestra, the singing and the acting, and the general production pace came closest to making a single impact. Marguerite Gignac of Windsor, Ont., had the technical requirements for the role and the emotional range to project the character of Manon.

The trend toward smarter presentation — smoother acting, better groupings, better handling of ensembles, better coaching in spoken lines, modern stage designs and set techniques—has again been proven by the Toronto Festival. A number of companies are giving opera seasons across Canada and proving it too. And while more can still be done in credible staging and acting, musicianship is still at the top of the list. No matter how smart the show is, the difference between drama and opera is still the music. The music's the thing that opera school head Dr. Walter and Festival musical director Nicholas Goldschmidt emphasize. Their school and the Festival are giving direction and purpose to talented young Canadians. When they bring to opera musicianship, Sir Thomas's criticism looks a bit silly.

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